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'WORLD PEOPLES AWAIT VIENNA MEETING WITH HOPE, OPTIMISM'

LD221021 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 18 May 79 p 1 LD

[Yevgeniy Shashkov "International Review": "An Important Stage"]

[Text] At present the attention of the broadest circles of the international public is focused on the report of the meeting to be held in Vienna approximately 15-18 June between L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and U.S. President J. Carter, with the aim of approving and signing the strategic offensive arms limitation treaty (SALT-II) and also of discussing other questions of mutual interest for the USSR and the United States. Prominent politicians and statesmen, representatives of the public, the mass information media and all who value peace have everywhere received this news with deep satisfaction and are commenting on it widely.

The keen and serious attention being devoted to the forthcoming meeting throughout the world is natural and inevitable. International relations have recently been, as it were, at a crossroads. One path leads to increasing trust and cooperation, and in the last analysis to lasting peace. The other leads to an increase in mutual fears and suspicions and to brinkmanship. "Detente," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev stresses, "offers the opportunity to choose the path of peace. It would be a crime to pass up this opportunity. And the most important, most urgent task now is to end the arms race which has overwhelmed the world."

In resolving this vitally important problem a special place is allotted to strategic arms limitation. This is natural: Strategic arms limitation means reducing the danger of the outbreak of nuclear conflict and helps to strengthen universal peace and international security, and therefore concerns not only the USSR and the United States but all states of the world irrespective of their size or whether or not they possess nuclear weapons.

The road to Vienna has been complex. The Strategic Arms Limitation Talks have been underway for several years. A third American President is now participating in them. The treaty on the limitation of ABM systems, the interim agreement on certain measures with respect to strategic offensive arms limitation, the Vladivostok accord on the conclusion of a new long-term strategic offensive arms limitation agreement--these are the main practical landmarks along the path to SALT-II. There have been many obstacles and hindrances of various kinds along this path. But in the end, despite the intrigues of diverse opponents of detente, state wisdom and good sense have prevailed. The talks are now at the stage of completion. The new mutually advantageous treaty, based on the principle of the two sides' equality and identical security, will --if it is signed and ratified and comes into force--erect a definite barrier to the further stockpiling of the most destructive and costly types of weapons. Thus the process of curbing the arms race, begun on the Soviet Union's initiative, continues.

Assessing the future agreement, the U.S. President stated the other day that it will bring tremendous benefits to both the United States and the Soviet Union. The advantages of the new treaty are indubitable and indisputable. It is no accident that the vast majority of ordinary Americans are in favor of concluding SALT-II. This is convincingly indicated by public opinion polls taken by the relevant institutes, by the biggest television companies, by news agencies and by newspaper offices. Only those American politicians who are closely associated with the military-industrial complex and express the selfish interests of the military monopolies oppose the agreement. It was they who have inspired the fierce campaign of attacks on SALT-II, seeking in every way to intimidate unsophisticated people with the fabricated "Soviet threat." The Beijing hegemonists have come out against SALT-II in unison with bellicose imperialist and NATO circles. [paragraph continues]

The other day China's official news agency, XINHUA, released a malignant commentary which tried to discredit the detente process and the USSR's foreign policy. In their slander against the process of international detente the Beijing emperors outdid even many of the most inveterate anti-Soviets.

An unofficial debate on the SALT-II issue has now begun in the American Senate. The agreement's opponents are endeavoring in every possible way to "manipulate" those senators who have still not decided their attitude toward the new agreement. But SALT-II's supporters are not idle either. They are fully determined to rebuff the "hawks." The "Americans for SALT" organization which united influential representatives of the country's political, religious, scientific and cultural circles is active in the United States. The leading representatives of the American administration have intensified their struggle for SALT-II. U.S. Vice President W. Mondale, Secretary of State C. Vance, Defense Secretary H. Brown and Director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency G. Seignious, have in the last few days advocated the speediest conclusion and ratification of the agreement. "Our country," President J. Carter declared recently, "is now faced with several very important international and also domestic problems. I would say that the most important of them is completing, signing and ratifying the SALT treaty. This is possibly the most important thing that I have had to handle since I have been U.S. President....If we rejected this treaty, it would have the most pernicious consequences for our country and, it must be supposed, world peace."

Today more and more people are realizing that there is no reasonable alternative to the policy of the relaxation of international tension. It is also increasingly self-evident that it is precisely the conclusion of the SALT-II agreement which accords both with USSR and U.S. interests and the consolidation of international security as a whole, and that it will lay the foundation for further arms limitation measures. After SALT-II enters into force, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said at his meeting with voters in Moscow, work will begin on SALT-III. This agreement must go still further, retard the creation of new types of weapons and provide for not only a limitation of the growth of armaments but their reduction by both sides. The present treaty will probably also help to revitalize the other talks currently being held--for instance, on the total prohibition of nuclear weapons tests, on restricting the trade in conventional weapons and also, we hope, the talks on reducing armed forces and armaments in central Europe.

There is no more important and more urgent task for the peoples today than to end the arms race and achieve disarmament and detente in the military sphere, including the expansion of confidence-building measures. One of the biggest steps in this direction would be the conclusion of the Soviet-American SALT-II agreement. The Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries are fully determined to seek the speediest practical implementation of this aim. That was cogently reaffirmed at the session of the Warsaw Pact states' Foreign Ministers Committee which has just been held in Budapest. The Budapest meeting participants unanimously advocated the greatest possible multiplication of efforts with a view to reaching as speedily as possible a practical accord regarding the conclusion and entry into force of the new Soviet-American treaty on the limitation of strategic offensive armaments and the transition to the next stage of talks on reducing those armaments.

The world's peoples are awaiting with hope and optimism the Vienna meeting between the USSR and U.S. leaders and are hoping that it wil be an important contribution to the cause of the relaxation of international tension.

GRIGORYANTS CITES POSITIVE, HOSTILE FRG REACTION TO SALT

LD211409 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 May 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Correspondent A. Grigoryants dispatch: "Sober Forecasts and Feigned Skepticism"]

[Text] The upcoming Soviet-American summit meeting in Vienna and the planned signing of the treaty on the limitation of strategic offensive armaments have been received on the Rhine as events of great international importance.

The Federal Government, Foreign Minister Genscher declared, welcomes the SALT-II agreement and regards it as a very important contribution to stabilizing peace throughout the world. Both parties of the ruling coalition have reacted positively to the treaty. Social Democratic Party [SPD] Federal Secretary Egon Bahr has noted that the understanding which has been reached "encourages everyone" who is seeking to consolidate the detente process. Horst Ehmke, another prominent SPD figure, has declared that SALT-II guarantees Europe a greater degree of security. Wolfang Mischnick, one of the leaders of the Free Democratic Party, has noted that the Soviet-American treaty is being taken as the signal for new efforts for disarmament and is strengthening trust and improving the climate of relations between the leading powers.

Welcoming SALT-II, UNSERE ZEIT, the West German communists' newspaper, stresses that the agreement in principle on the main issues of the new treaty on the limitation of strategic offensive armaments is without doubt a great service on the part of Soviet peace-loving policy, for it is precisely the USSR which has sought persistently for a number of years to settle the urgent problem.

A number of leading FRG newspaper commentators are making a positive assessment of the upcoming event. According to FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU, there has been a step forward and there are grounds for optimism. In the assessment of GENERAL ANZEIGER, the relations between the United States and the USSR will now be more stable.

At the same time rightwing forces and the Springer press have started to defame the treaty in a concerted manner. They are fueling skepticism, sowing alarm and intimidating people. DIE WELT is alleging that the West will lose its superiority as a result of the signing of the treaty. Despite SALT-II and regardless of SALT-II, DIE WELT reiterates, the plans for additional armaments and for the additional buildup of the arsenal of deterrence in Europe cannot be abandoned. Christian Democratic Union representative Woerner is speaking in the same bellicose tone. The Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union opposition bloc which always opposes measures for disarmament and consolidation of European security would also like to prevent the SALT-II accords.

The maneuvers of detente's opponents are condemned by broad circles of the West German public which is pinning on the upcoming Soviet-American summit meeting hopes for the deepening of detente, the curbing of the arms race and the consolidation of peace.

RODIONOV REJOINDER SCORES UK PAPER'S OPPOSITION TO TREATY

LD211401 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 May 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Unattributed "Rejoinder" from the "World Today" feature compiled by B. Rodionov: "Sensible Opinion"]

[Text] "There will be little point in electing the first European Parliament--which we are to do in a few weeks--if Europe may be destroyed with impunity at any moment." The end is predicted for the poor old world (or to be more precise that part of it which belongs to NATO) by the British newspaper THE SUNDAY TELEGRAPH. It predicts it if the SALT-II treaty comes into force and--terrible thought!--if SALT-III crops up on the horizon. After all, the newspaper says hysterically, the Kremlin may already have succeeded in "laying hands" on "Western Europe's nuclear lifebelt." Therefore, without relying any longer on Washington, the British, West Germans and French must, in THE SUNDAY TELEGRAPH's opinion, roll up their sleeves and embark together on building up their military arsenal. To pull in more tightly, so to speak, a nuclear Eurobelt of their own design.

But normally thinking West Europeans want to breathe freely. Their opinion was voiced by London's THE OBSERVER which stated that for the sake of the success of the future SALT-III talks and the SALT-II treaty itself, "taking into account its value as a cornerstone of detente between East and West--refusal to agree to the treaty would be a catastrophe--the governments of Britain and the other European countries should give full support to the campaign for its ratification."

A sensible opinion.

CHIEF DELEGATES TO GENEVA SALT TALKS MEET

LD211628 Moscow TASS in English 1617 GMT 21 May 79 LD

[Text] Geneva, May 21, TASS--A meeting between USSR and U.S. chief delegates at the Soviet-American SALT talks was held here today.

WEST MUST RESPOND TO WARSAW PACT INITIATIVES FOR DETENTE

LD221047 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 0800 GMT 19 May 79 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Important Initiatives From the Socialist Countries"]

[Text] The question of building stable, lasting peace remains the burning issue of the present day. Hundreds of millions of people in all corners of the planet are waging a persistent struggle to consolidate the relaxation of international tension. The Soviet Union and other socialist community countries invariably march in the front ranks of the battle for life. The peace program proclaimed by the 24th CPSU Congress and developed by the 25th party congress is exerting a profound positive influence on the international situation.

"...The Central Committee of our party and the Soviet Government," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet presidium told voters, "are exerting the maximum effort to develop cooperation with the Forces of peace, freedom and progress, to thwart the designs of aggressive circles, defend and intensify the relaxation of international tension, and reliably guarantee the Soviet people and our allies and friends the opportunity to live and work under conditions of peace."

The peoples' life, labor and better future depend on whether peace on earth is lasting. That is why the socialist community countries are seeking to do everything to strengthen peace. New evidence of this is provided by the proposals contained in the communique on the Warsaw Pact Foreign Ministers Committee session held in Budapest 14-15 May.

In accordance with the instructions of these states' Political Consultative Committee, the ministers examined, with consideration for the development of the situation, measures for fulfilling of the tasks set in the declaration adopted at the Political Consultative Committee conference in Moscow on 23 November 1978. As is well known, it advanced an extensive program for achieving true security in Europe and throughout the world. The socialist states appealed to all participants in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe to conclude a treaty renouncing the first use of both nuclear and conventional armaments against each other. Life has shown how timely and urgent this appeal was. Now, guided by the spirit of the Final Act, at the session in Budapest the representatives of the socialist countries have come out with important new peace-loving initiatives.

The special attention of the international democratic public was attracted by the Warsaw Pact states' proposal to convene a conference at a political level with the participation of all European countries and the United States and Canada for the examination of specific steps in the sphere of military detente in Europe. In addition to the measures which are now being implemented in accordance with the Final Act, the Warsaw Pact states are prepared to agree, at such a conference, on practical measures leading to the reduction of mistrust between countries. This relates in particular to the nonexpansion of military-political groupings in Europe, the limitation of the levels of military exercises and the spread of measures of trust to the Mediterranean region.

The precondtions for convening such a conference have ripened. The normalization of the international political climate is being substantially promoted by the work on the preparation of the new Soviet-U.S. SALT-II treaty which is now being completed. [paragraph continues]

Increasingly broad social forces in all countries are rising up to the struggle for peace. The cause of detente is advancing. But we cannot be satisfied with what has been achieved. The task is to embark in the very near future on the discussion and coordination of further steps of this nature helping to ease military confrontation and susequently reduce the concentration and curtail the number of armed forces and armaments in Europe.

"It is now a matter of practical steps," the Hungarian newspaper NEPSZABADSAG writes. "The Warsaw Pact's proposals on the reduction of the threat of military confrontation await an answer." Bulgaria's ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME notes that the results of the ministerial committee session "have confirmed with even greater force the fraternal countries' desire to act in a coordinated and harmonious way in the international arena in the interests of consolidating peace, security and cooperation."

The socialist states' new initiatives are imbued with profound, sincere concern for the consolidation of trust and cooperation between all participants in the all-European conference. It was reaffirmed that the socialist countries do not lack the will or desire to advance the cause of curbing the arms race and strengthening world peace and the peoples' security.

It would be unrealistic to fail to see that there are serious obstacles on the path to solving this task. The NATO bloc is continuing to build up the arms race. The 18th round of talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe has now begun in Vienna, but there is still no real progress at the talks. In June last year the socialist countries submitted proposals containing realistic replies to key questions of the talks and taking into account the opinions of their other participants, which promoted a considerable rapprochement of positions. But almost a year has already elapsed and there has still been no response from the NATO states to these constructive proposals. As the facts show, aggressive NATO circles are continuing to fuel military tension. Naturally, the socialist countries cannot fail to draw the necessary conclusions for themselves from this.

Loyal to Lenin's peace policy, the socialist states are calling for the strict observance of the principles adopted by the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. They are prepared to make a constructive contribution to insuring the successful holding of the forthcoming 1980 meeting in Madrid of representatives of the states which took part in this conference.

Acting consistently and unswervingly in the interests of peace, detente and international cooperation--that is the unbending determination of the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist states. Their will is again graphically demonstrated by the initiatives advanced in Budapest.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA TRACES NATURE OF WARSAW PACT'S EXISTENCE

LD211105 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 May 79 p 3 LD

[Article by Maj Gen M. Monin, professor, doctor of historical sciences and honored scientist of the RSFSR: "Mighty Guard of the Peoples' Security"]

[Text] The peoples of the socialist community countries and all progressive mankind celebrate with satisfaction the 24th anniversary of the Warsaw Pact. It has shown convincingly that it is a reliable guard of peace, socialism and the peoples' security. For the socialist countries it is the main center of coordination of their foreign policy. [paragraph continues]

The fighters against the oppression of monopolies and imperialist policies of aggression and neocolonialism in nonsocialist countries see it as a powerful force blocking the dark, antipopular designs of world reaction. The Warsaw Pact's prestige and influence in the international arena are growing steadily.

The Warsaw Pact, concluded 14 May 1955, embodies the first ever military-political alliance of truly equal, free and sovereign states. It is also the first ever international military-political alliance whose aim is not to prepare for predatory wars but to oppose the forces of aggression and prevent military conflict in Europe.

It is completely natural that the Warsaw Pact should be of such a nature. Socialist countries in which there are no classes or social groups interested in war or the arms race comprise its voluntary members. United in a single anti-imperialist front based on Marxist-Leninist principles and socialist internationalism and on common goals and tasks in building and defending socialist gains, they have created a mighty political and military obstacle in the path of reactionary and imperialist circles which, for the sake of their own selfish interests, are prepared to push the world into nuclear war.

For almost a quarter century now the Warsaw Pact has been a stabilizing factor in international relations and in insuring European security. The most important initiatives for solving cardinal foreign policy problems emanate from it. Speaking of the significance of these initiatives, L. I. Brezhnev stressed at the 25th CPSU Congress that "...many of them form the basis of decisions by major international forums or are reflected in a number of important bilateral interstate enactments."

In appealing for further progress along the path of relaxation of international tension, of supplementing political detente with military detente and of expanding mutually advantageous cooperation in Europe, the Warsaw Pact states are in no way claiming a monopoly right to submit initiatives. They are prepared to listen attentively to any counterproposals from the West if these are aimed at easing military confrontation and deepening detente in Europe. Unfortunately, no such initiatives have been forthcoming from the NATO countries.

The Warsaw Pact countries' proposals on ways of strengthening European security which were first outlined at the Bucharest conference of the Political Consultative Committee in June 1966 occupy a special place in international life. Their positive influence on the development of the relaxation of tension and the expansion of cooperation among European countries is clear to everybody nowadays.

The constructive proposals outlined in the declaration adopted at the November 1978 conference of the Political Consultative Committee in Moscow provided weighty new confirmation of the unshakable commitment of the Warsaw Pact states to the policy of detente in Europe and throughout the world and their determination to bring about a deepening of this process. Examining topical questions of strengthening security and developing cooperation in Europe, the session participants noted that considerable positive changes have taken place on the European Continent. This is reflected primarily in the general recognition of the existing European borders and of their inviolability, which, as was stressed at the session, is something "of fundamental significance for international security."

At the same time the Warsaw Pact countries voiced their concern at the attempts of imperialist and reactionary forces to halt and to reverse the process of improvement of international relations in Europe. The Moscow conference of the Political Consultative Committee addressed to all states and peoples in Europe and throughout the world a broad program of specific first-priority measures whose implementation could assist decisively in the establishment of broad, peaceful cooperation both in Europe and in other continents. This program calls for resolutely undertaking a firm commitment to the policy of peace and relaxation of tension; immediate talks among the USSR, the United States, Britain, France and China with the aim of eliminating from their arsenals nuclear weapons in all their forms; pressing for the urgent reduction by a definite percentage of the military budgets of those countries with the greatest military and economic potential; pooling the efforts of all states for drawing up and implementing disarmament measures; resolutely advancing the cause of military detente in Europe, and so forth.

The initiative of the Warsaw Pact states made a broad impact. It has been welcomed by all who are interested in the continuation and deepening of international detente. At the same time, enemies of world peace and imperialist and hegemonist circles have come out against this initiative. The Political Consultative Committee's proposals were greeted with hostility in China, whose leaders attacked the policy of Warsaw Pact countries with highly refined slander. Nor were the Political Consultative Committee's proposals to the liking of those who set the tone in NATO. The leadership of that aggressive military bloc celebrated its 30th anniversary at the beginning of April. It was accompanied by an unprecedented propaganda ballyhoo concerning the imaginary "Soviet military threat" to West European countries.

Misrepresenting the true aim of the policy of the USSR and other Warsaw Pact countries directed toward the consistent implementation of the principles of the Final Act of the all-European conference in Helsinki, Atlantic politicians also wholeheartedly extolled NATO's "love of peace." At the same time they attacked the policy of detente, which according to Gen A. Haig, commander of NATO Allied Armed Forces in Europe, "undermine the principles of NATO's doctrine and strategy."

However much the North Atlantic bloc's propaganda machine attempts with sophisticated lies to conceal the aggressive nature of the imperialist military grouping, the whole world knows that in the 30 years of NATO's existence its military expenditure has amounted to about $2,625 billion and that by 1990 it will increase by more than another $2.6 trillion. The long-term program of reequipping and modernizing the armies of the bloc countries adopted at the May 1978 session of the NATO Council in Washington has begun to be implemented. The arms race unleashed by the leadership of the North Atlantic bloc continues to gather pace. NATO, as before, is attempting to return the world to the cold war times and harbors the threat of aggression against the socialist countries and all present day revolutionary forces.

In these conditions the USSR and its allies have no choice but to take the necessary steps to insure that their combat capability is maintained at the proper level. Our country's position on this question was set out precisely at the 25th CPSU Congress. "...As long as the NATO bloc is maintained," it was noted at the congress, "and as long as militarist circles pursue the arms race, our country and the other Warsaw Pact members will strengthen this military-political alliance."

The other fraternal countries also adhere to this line. They are tirelessly expanding cooperation among themselves on a bilateral and multilateral basis for the purposes of further consolidating the security of the socialist countries.

In recent years this cooperation has become even more farreaching and multifaceted, embracing more and more new aspects of social life. Their collaboration in solving international problems of mutual interest is deepening substantially. Collaboration is expanding between Warsaw Pact states and other socialist countries outside this organization of collective defense, and also with progressive democratic forces outside world socialism.

The Warsaw Pact military organization and the combat collaboration of the fraternal armies are becoming stronger. The alliance's organs created within the organization--The Defense Ministers Committee, the Joint Armed Forces' main command and staff, the Military Council and the Technical Committee--are functioning smoothly. The April session of the Military Council in Warsaw, chaired by Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces, discussed questions connected with the current activity of the joint armed forces and adopted agreed recommendations.

Joint exercises and maneuvers of the fraternal armies and navies are staged periodically to monitor the combat training of allied forces and staffs, their collaboration and their ability to use effectively all types of weapon and combat equipment supplied to the armies.

Exchange of experience of party political and ideological education work by political organs and party organizations of the fraternal armies is expanding steadily. Cooperation is developing in scientific research in various fields of military theory and practice.

The defense potential of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces is strengthening steadily thanks to the efforts of the communist and workers parties and their coordinated actions. The fraternal countries' armed forces today are completely up-to-date armies which are well trained and equipped and ready to deliver a decisive rebuff to any aggressor or coalition of aggressors if they violate the security of the socialist countries, which are bound together by the pact's alliance commitments.

The entire activity of the Warsaw Pact is directed by the collective efforts of the communist and workers parties, which in the context of the Political Consultative Committee jointly work out the main salients of the further consolidation of the fraternal countries' security and the development of their diverse cooperation. Herein lies the chief guarantee of the strength and durability of the socialist countries' military-political alliance.

PONOMAREV ADDRESSES MOSCOW THEORETICAL CONFERENCE

LD212140 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 21 May 79 LD

[Text] An international theoretical conference entitled "The Scientific-Technological Revolution and the Deepening of the Economic and Social Contraditions of Capitalism at the Contemporary Stage" opened in Moscow today. It is being sponsored by the Institute of World Economic and International Relations of the USSR Academy of Sciences. Taking part in the conference are prominent Soviet scientists from the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences, institutes of the USSR Academy of Sciences, and higher educational establishments, scientific delegations from Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the GDR, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the GDR and the CSSR, representatives of communist and workers parties, and scientists from many capitalist and developing countries.

The opening speech was made by Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Describing the basic content of the scientific-technological revolution, the speaker dwelt on the social and class aspects of it, and the use of its achievements in various societal conditions. In our era, the scientific-technological revolution acts as one of the bridgeheads of competition and historic struggle between socialism and capitalism. Many important features of contemporary imperialism Comrade Brezhnev has noted, can be explained by the fact that it has been forced to adapt to new conditions, the conditions of the struggle of two systems. In the course of this struggle, socialism has already gained the leading position in a number of decisive areas and directions of science and technology.

Attention was drawn to the striking contrast between the opportunities opened up by the scientific-technological revolution and the dangers involved in their application in the capitalist system, and primarily the squandering of public resources by the militarist imperialist machine. More and more material means and fruits of scientific thought are being swallowed up by the Moloch of imperialism and militarism. The militarist abuse of the achievements of the scientific-technological revolution show again and again the urgency of Lenin's warning that world war could lead to the undermining of the very conditions for the existence of human society.

Demonstrating with specific examples how scientific-technological progress is worsening the contradictions of imperialism, the speaker noted that they are trying to overcome them primarily by way of further development of the notorious Atlanticism, strengthening the NATO bloc, and consolidating against the forces of socialism and of the workers and national liberation movement.

The experience of class struggles in recent years shows clearly the increased capabilities of the working class in the struggle for its vital interests and rights. New international conditions and the successes of real socialism have had their effect. Its steadfast advance is forcing the bourgeoisie to show caution in its relations with the working class, to maneuver and sometimes make certain concessions.

In conclusion, Comrade Ponomarev said: Life is commandingly facing mankind with the need of a way out of the dangerous, critical position to which the capitalist use of the fruits of scientific-technological progress is leading. The way out must be sought today, now. These problems can be posed and resolved only on the basis of a Marxist-Leninist analysis, guided by the theory of scientific socialism. Mankind has today reached a stage of its historical development where accumulated scientific-technological productive potential makes it possible to give people all necessities and ensure the well-being and prosperity of the popular masses. The greatest demand of the epoch consists in fully directing the mighty potential of modern productive forces towards the well-being of the working class, the working people, and of peoples. In the struggle for implementation of these majestic tasks, the progressive forces have at their disposal the very rich practical experience of socialism in using scientific-technological progress in the interests of the working people. In the conditions of socialism, the scientific-technological revolution takes the right direction. Socialism puts it to the service of mankind and society. Here it is a mighty weapon for construction of a new, truly humane and peace-loving society of developed socialism.

A report was delivered by Academician Inozemtsev, director of the Institute of World Economics and International Relations of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

The conference is continuing.

INTERNATIONAL REVIEW EXAMINES SALT, NATO SESSION, TITO VISIT

LD211221 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 May 79 p 4 LD

[Yevgeniy Grigoryev "International Review"]

[Text] "The international situation is uneasy now. Peace is being subjected to dangerous trials now in one area of the world, now in another. On soil disfigured by the rule of old and new colonialists, freedom is being won through many hard battles. The arms race harbors an exceptional danger.

"We Soviet communists see that it is necessary to work more and more for the sake of lasting peace, for the sake of better, more developed international cooperation."

As foreign comments show, this concise yet capacious and graphic analysis contained in the speech delivered by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, at the 17 May Kremlin dinner in honor of J. Broz Tito, president of Yugoslavia and chairman of the LCY, produced a strong impression in world public circles.

The week's events add additional touches to the complex picture of international life imbued with acute confrontation between the forces of peace, freedom and progress and the forces of imperialism, hegemonism and enslavement. The locations of the world's "hot spots" are well known. There is the Near East, where the Israeli aggressors are continuing to perpetrate real international brigandage under the umbrella of the Camp David separate deal. There is southern Africa, enveloped in the flames of the liberation struggle against the regimes of racism and apartheid. The intrigues of imperialist agents are complicating the situation in Iran; they are also aimed at undermining the revolutionary gains of the people of Afghanistan. A tense situation is being maintained in Southeast Asia, where dangerous firebrands are still smoldering after China's recent aggression against Socialist Vietnam. A few days ago Beijing arbitrarily broke off the talks in Hanoi by stubbornly rejecting the just proposals of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

Fear of the future--that is what is prompting ill-assorted forces to campaign against detente, the liberation struggle and socialism. For it is not they--these forces hostile to the peoples--who are erecting the chief milestones of development in our era.

Building Up Efforts

The world of socialism is keeping the initiative in the international arena. Implementing the peace program of the 24th and 25th party congresses, the CPSU and the Soviet state are continuing the peace offensive and building up persistent, purposeful efforts in favor of detente and of insuring reliable peace. Evidence of this is provided by this week's events, which have been marked by a number of important meetings, talks and initiatives.

Great interest has been aroused everywhere by the meeting between Comrades L.I. Brezhnev and J. Broz Tito and the Soviet-Yugoslav talks in Moscow. This is understandable, for Soviet-Yugoslav friendship can and must be an influential factor for peace and progress inside and outside Europe.

Relations between the Soviet and Yugoslav peoples are marked by profound liking and by the constant desire for peaceful multifaceted cooperation. As a result of the talks, which were held in a friendly, frank atmosphere and in a spirit of mutual respect, readiness to deepen cooperation was confirmed and new spheres for such cooperation were determined. This accords with the fundamental interests of our peoples. They attach special significance to cooperation between the CPSU and the LCY. The principles and provisions recorded in the Soviet-Yugoslav documents signed as a result of the previous summit meetings represent a reliable basis for multifaceted cooperation and stable relations, for mutual understanding and trust.

The discussion of key international problems was of great significance. It showed that on many questions, above all detente and disarmament, the positions of the USSR and Yugoslavia coincide. And they are close on questions of the Near East, particularly with regard to the need for a comprehensive settlement of this problem. Of course, there are differences in the assessment of certain foreign policy questions. However, the fundamental point that in international affairs both the USSR and Yugoslavia advocate peace and detente, the independence of all countries and peoples, and social progress is of determining significance in Soviet-Yugoslav relations.

A session of the Warsaw Pact states' Foreign Ministers Committee was held in Budapest 14-15 May. The fraternal countries displayed a major new initiative and advanced new proposals for curbing the arms race, disarmament, international detente and strengthening peace.

Time does not wait, and these talks require the speediest practical resolution. Therefore the socialist states proposed that a conference be convened at the political level in the very near future, with the participation of all European states, the United States and Canada, at which it would be possible to discuss specific measures to strengthen trust and ease military confrontation in Europe.

Of course, this in no way takes the place of the Vienna talks (on which some people are already trying to speculate in the Western press), which are intended to and can resolve--given the good will of the Western participants too--the important practical task of reducing arms and armed forces in central Europe.

Military detente on the continent has many facets. The conclusion by all the all-European conference participants of a treaty renouncing the first use of both nuclear and conventional arms against each other would be an important step in that direction. It would insure new guarantees for preventing military conflicts in Europe and would help to strengthen the climate of trust in international relations as a whole.

By all accounts the capitals of the relevant states have embarked on an attentive study of the constructive new ideas and proposals advanced in Budapest. Paris' LE MONDE points out that the idea of the proposed all-European conference on questions of military detente is in accordance, in particular, with the aims of the program for the further development of cooperation between the Soviet Union and France in favor of detente and peace, which was signed in Moscow recently at the highest level. It would be good if the participants in the upcoming NATO Council session in the Hague, which will be held at foreign minister level, displayed good will in return, as the interests of peace demand.

The components promoting the interests of peace include the commonality of the positions of the USSR and Nigeria (one of the biggest African states with a population of approximately 80 million) on many key problems of the present day. [paragraph continues]

The sides stated this during the stay in Moscow of Maj Gen Shehu M. Yar'Adua, member of the Supreme Military Council, chief of staff and commander in chief of Nigeria.

Moscow has been visited by UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim, whose activities in this responsible post enjoy the respect of the Soviet public. Our country attaches great significance to enhancing the role of the United Nations in maintaining international peace and security. The USSR has submitted to the United Nations a number of important proposals aimed at curbing the arms race, insuring peace and developing international cooperation. A number of important decisions have been adopted at the United Nations in this direction, but the task of implementing them is an acute one.

It is known that certain UN enactments are being cynically flouted--particularly in the Near East, southern Africa and certain other regions. The international community cannot tolerate this: It is necessary to strive for observance of the decisions of a collective organization such as the United Nations. The USSR, for its part, will continue to do all in its power to see that this organization serves as an effective instrument in the maintenance of world peace.

About SALT-II.

Matters are moving toward the full conclusion of the SALT talks. The agreements to be signed during the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting slated for approximately mid-June in Vienna will undoubtedly be an important landmark on the hard but right road leading to peace and the peoples' security.

The expected events are attracting the unflagging attention of political and public circles and mass news media throughout the world. "The world community," the New York TIMES pointed out this week, "interprets SALT as an attempt by two powers to limit the arms race and thereby lessen the possibility of a nuclear catastrophe. The Russians are ready to sign the treaty; President Carter is ready to sign it; public opinion polls show that the American people support it."

At the same time a heated debate is developing in the United States. The intensity of the confrontation over SALT-II seems to be growing. The American press is full of forecasts of how Senator "X" will act, which way Senator "Y" is leaning and so forth. "A considerable number of senators," The CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR writes, "wish to lay their hands on this document, to leave their fingerprints on it, so to speak." But here the question arises not so much of the cleanliness of the hands as of the purity of intentions. Quite influential opponents of SALT connected with the military-industrial complex intend to give battle primarily at the time of the treaty's ratification, which is to follow its signing. Crude propaganda provocations are already being circulated, and, as always, the anti-Soviet commentators Evans and Novak are particularly distinguishing themselves in their fabrication. Certain circles are trying to turn the question of monitoring compliance with the SALT-II provisions into a stumbling block. But two lines stand out in the main.

One is to depict the treaty, work on which is now being completed, as unequal, unbalanced and disadvantageous to the United States and therefore to demand its "improvement" by means of certain amendments and changes. This approach is displayed, for example, by H. Baker, Republican Minority leader in the Senate. Violent opponents of SALT-II, like P. Nitze of the notorious "Committee on the Present Danger," are also campaigning for "amendments."

Representatives of the administration warn that this approach is inadmissible and that "drafting amendments to any part of this treaty runs the risk of killing it completely."

The White House and the State Department point out that "the treaty is a very carefully drafted document."

And could it be otherwise? Such a treaty in itself is possible only if the principles of equality and identical security are observed. It reflects a carefully weighed balance of interests without detriment to either side. Of course, from the Soviet viewpoint the treaty could be better in some respects. Not everything in it is in full accordance with our wishes. But it is a reasonable compromise which takes the interests of both the Soviet Union and the United States into consideration. It is equally necessary and advantageous to the Americans and to us, as to all other peoples interested in strengthening peace.

The other trend manifesting itself in the American disputes is that of making ratification conditional on some sort of "payment." This involves some kind of "compensation" from the administration in the form of multibillion-dollar appropriations for new military programs, which some people across the ocean are demanding be "pushed through" in exchange for their consent to SALT-II. However, it is clear that fueling the arms race in any sector in no way accords with the idea and the aim for which the treaty is being elaborated.

It is well known that the treaty is designed to erect a definite obstacle in the way of further stockpiling of the most destructive and costly types of weapons. The entry into force of SALT-II is to mark the continuation of the process of curbing the arms race. The conclusion of this treaty will undoubtedly have a beneficial effect on the whole international climate. The peoples pin precisely these hopes on SALT-II, and they must be justified.

At Variance With the Times

A series of military conferences has taken place in the last few days at the North Atlantic bloc's headquarters in Brussels. First the defense ministers of the states belonging to the so-called NATO "Eurogroup" held sessions. Then a session of the NATO Defense Planning Committee was held at the same level.

The Western press singles out the support for SALT-II recorded in its communique. Certain newspapers construe from this almost the "commonality" of the aspirations of the existing military-political groupings in Europe. However, the peoples have once again been convinced of something else. Whereas the Warsaw Pact states have advanced constructive new initiatives in the sphere of detente and peace, NATO organs have elaborated and "substantiated," above all, a program for a further arms race incompatible with the interests of peace. Some $4.5 billion has been allocated just for depots and buildings "designed for use in the event of war." It has been decided to continue the annual 3-percent increase in the bloc countries' military budgets. West Germany's STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG sums up the results of the Brussels talks as follows: "The NATO countries want to increase their military effort considerably in the next decade. The policy of building up nuclear and conventional types of arms was determined in Brussels."

Propaganda-wise, these plans are substantiated, as usual, by absurd allegations of some kind of "massive Soviet defense effort" and other rehashes of the malicious "Soviet threat" myth. In reality it is precisely the defense ministers who know best of all that this is not so and that an approximate equality of military forces is in evidence in Europe. But the fact is that they would like to "swing" it in NATO's favor. This is the true aim of the programs being elaborated by the bloc organs.

Among them, the plans for the so-called "modernization of the nuclear forces" of NATO are fraught with particularly dangerous consequences. They intend to deploy (in addition to the existing arsenal of more than 7,000 nuclear warheads and more than 3,000 various delivery vehicles) new "medium-range" American nuclear missile means, albeit capable of reaching Soviet territory. Since the FRG, on which the Pentagon is exerting appropriate pressure, has made its possible consent to the deployment of these missiles on its territory, so the press reports, conditional on its not being the only NATO country in this respect, an urgent search is on for a "partner." In connection with the Brussels conferences reports have appeared that Washington is trying to get London to play that role.

Not a single initiative for peace, detente or good neighborliness. That, unfortunately, is the "balance sheet" of political activity within the framework of the NATO bloc--activity which concentrates, as previously, on elaborating and realizing militarist programs.

"NATO's bellicose policy," as the newspaper L'HUMANITE rightly describes it, is capable only of undermining the detente process. It is plainly at variance with the demands of the times and prompts the peoples to remember vigilance.

SOVIET DELEGATION CHIEF'S SPEECH AT UNCTAD SESSION CITED

LD211559 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 May 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Correspondent V. Skosyrev dispatch under the rubric "Reportage From the UNCTAD Session": "Under Fire"]

[Text] Manila--The fifth UNCTAD session continues in Manila. Although the debate at the session is ranging round trade and economic problems, many delegates are stressing in their speeches the indissoluble connection between the struggle for peace and detente and the development of the world economy. In this regard the news that the USSR and the United States have reached agreement on concluding the SALT-II treaty has been received with great interest here. As Y. Ochir, Mongolian minister of foreign trade, declared, the curbing of the arms race would mean an improvement in many countries' state finances and a reduction in inflation--which could yield very definite and tangible economic advantages for the developing countries.

The course of the plenums testifies that the delegations of the majority of young states on the one hand and Western countries on the other are pursuing directly opposite goals at the conference. Thus the representatives of Iraq, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and Mexico have put forward specific proposals aimed at ending the economic diktat of the transnational monopolies, while the position of the capitalist West is characterized by calls for "modernization" and petty steps in the sphere of restructuring international economic relations. This tactic, which sets itself the task of preserving the existing inequality in international economic relations, is causing acute discontent among the delegates from the developing countries.

"Nothing but rhetoric"--that is how the Philippine EVENING POST comments in an editorial on the speech by U.S. representative A. Young. The content of Young's statement, in the newspaper's opinion, is evidence that the biggest capitalist power intends to continue its exploitation of the natural wealth and human resources of the developing countries.

Imperialism's economic strategy was sharply criticized in the statement by M. Fernandez Font, Cuba's minister of foreign trade.

After stressing the great importance of the debate now being held within the UNCTAD framework, M. Fernandez Font suggested that the sixth session of the conference be held in Havana.

A.N. Manzhulo, USSR deputy minister of foreign trade and head of the USSR delegation, spoke 15 May. He pointed out that since the previous UNCTAD session the USSR's trade, production and scientific and technical cooperation with the developing countries has continued to expand successfully. At present the USSR has agreements on economic and technical cooperation with 68 developing countries. This cooperation contributes to the industrialization of the young states and to the expansion of the material base of progressive social transformations.

A.N. Manzhulo stressed that as a universal international forum, UNCTAD must intensify its role in resolving urgent trade and political problems. In particular, the conference can do much to promote trade between countries with different socioeconomic systems.

The USSR firmly supports the developing countries' struggle against colonialism, racism and other forms of foreign domination. In this connection, the head of the Soviet delegation pointed out, we want here to state our solidarity with the Socialist Republic of Vietnam regarding the foreign aggression to which that country was subjected.

In conclusion the head of the USSR delegation expressed determination to promote success in the fifth UNCTAD session.

KOSYGIN GREETS MEASUREMENT CONFEDERATION CONFERENCE

LD211138 Moscow TASS in English 1118 GMT 21 May 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 21, TASS--Aleksey Kosygin, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, sent a message of greetings to the participants in and guests of the eighth congress of the International Measurement Confederation (IMEKO) which opened in Moscow today.

The great interest displayed in many countries, including the Soviet Union, in the congress is determined by the increasing role of instrument making in the development and improvement of production and in the solution of social, economic, scientific and technical tasks, the message points out. Nowadays new achievements in scientific research, protection of the environment, prospecting for minerals, and a rise in the effectiveness of production and quality of industrial output, automation of technological processes are impossible without the perfection of the measurement equipment, and a rapid development of instrument making.

The Soviet Government expressed confidence that the IMEKO's eighth congress which is being attended by authoritative scientists and practicians will promote a further progress in one of the most important and rapidly developing branches of contemporary science and technology as well as wider and stronger international scientific contacts, and goodneighbourly relations between states.

BRIEFS

IMCO SESSION--London, May 21, TASS--The Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization's council opened a session here today. This specialized U.N. agency is examining questions connected with the IMCO budget and preparations for the organization's assembly this November. IMCO studies problems of sea navigation safety and the protection of the world ocean. The Soviet Union is a member of IMCO. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1712 GMT 21 May 79 LD]

PAPER SCORES U.S. POLICY OF CREATING INTERVENTIONIST FORCES

LD211311 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 20 May 79 p 3 LD

[Reserve Capt 1st Class V. Pustov "Military-Political Review": "Counting on Intervention"]

[Text] Employees of the well-known U.S. Brookings Institution have calculated that in the 30 years since the war the United States has used, or threatened to use, its armed forces against other countries on 215 occasions. "It may be concluded from this analysis," they write, "that since memories of the war in Vietnam are being gradually erased from the Americans' consciousness, the United States may again use its armed forces more frequently to attain political goals...."

These conclusions cannot fail to put us on our guard. Taking into account the close ties between the Brookings Institution and the U.S. Government, the French journal LE MONDE DIPLOMATIQUE stresses, it may be surmised that the results of this study will undoubtedly influence the way in which the U.S. Government conceives the use of military force.

And now, citing informed Pentagon circles, the U.S. press reports preparation underway in the United States for new acts of direct armed intervention. It is a question in particular, of the creation of a 100,000-strong military grouping for use "with a view to defending U.S. interests in unreliable regions." Among those areas are the Near and Middle East--in particular the Persian Gulf region--and also the northeastern Pacific.

According to foreign press reports, almost 500,000 U.S. servicemen, including 330,000 in Western Europe, 134,000 in eastern Asia and the western Pacific and 16,000 in Latin America, are permanently stationed on the territory of almost 30 other states. In addition, in the United States there are so-called "dual basing" formations and units totalling up to 16,000 men which have frequently been transferred to Western Europe. All these troops, Washington states, are to defend these same notorious U.S. "national interests" in various parts of the world, even if these regions are far from the United States itself. A major new interventionist grouping is now being created to help them. If you consider that this is not the first time the question of creating such groupings has been raised in the United States in the past few years, then you understand the definite trend toward the buildup of forces prepared to come immediately to the defense of pro-Western reactionary regimes and to oppose the peoples who have risen up for a liberation struggle.

What guides the Pentagon here? After all, there was not even a hint here of renouncing the former principles of employing other people to bank up the fire. For instance, in Asia to use Asians against other Asians, in the Near East to use Arabs against Arabs, to use Americans against Africans in Africa and so on. It is precisely in connection with this principle that we should view Washington's bloc strategy which has been activated recently. The foreign press notes that in this same northwestern part of the Pacific the desire of certain influential U.S. circles can clearly be seen: taking into account the Beijing leaders' foreign policy course, to supplement the military-political alliances with Japan and South Korea by forming a bloc with China and playing "the China card" as they say in the West. These circles, the U.S. journal, POLITICAL AFFAIRS, writes, "regard China's 900 million population as cannon fodder which can be hurled into the conflagration of a nuclear hecatomb against genuine socialism and above all against the Soviet Union and national liberation." Washington cannot fail to see, however, that Beijing is not averse to playing "the American card" to attain its own great-power hegemonist goals.

As for the Near and Middle East, as is well known the United States is forming a military alliance there with the participation of Israel and Egypt. The new bloc is conceived as a guardian of the interests of world imperialism and above all, U.S. imperialism in this region--all the more so since neither Tel Aviv nor Cairo are stinting their assurances of readiness to travel in the wake of U.S. policy.

But all is not going well here, either. The collapse of the SEATO and CENTO blocs, and the overthrow of the shah of Iran have shown that the "regional gendarmes" created by Washington are a far from reliable bulwark. Since the collapse of the shah's regime in Iran, as the U.S. FORTUNE magazine put it, the United States has been trying to guess "the main riddle in the Near East at this time: Which country is next?" For not a single pro-Western ruler "at this time can feel confident."

Under these conditions, Washington, without in any way rejecting its bloc strategy, is simultaneously obliged to rely more and more on its own armed forces. Here the U.S. is calling its ground forces the main force of intervention since, in the opinion of military circles, intervention by ships and aircraft in areas remote from the United States has not been effective enough. "The inhabitants of any threatened region," an "informed military figure" complained in a talk with U.S. commentator D. Middleton, "sometimes do not know that U.S. aircraft or warships are there." Indeed, the spectacle of a member of a punitive interventionist expedition, armed to the teeth, cruel and merciless, produces a far greater impression on these inhabitants.

Let us note in passing that this in no way means that the U.S. naval and air forces will remain uninvolved in the adventures prepared in "unreliable regions." The ground forces earmarked for intervention are considered to be irreplaceable in "crisis situations." In the intervals between these situations they are to be stationed on U.S. territory since their permanent residence on foreign soil is deemed "politically disadvantageous." In other words, it is fraught with the danger of the outbreak of indignation among the local population. Ships and aircraft are another matter. They can give a show of strength, threaten, and be constantly ready for intervention while using U.S. island bases and U.S. bases in allied countries. In the Indian Ocean it is planned to create a new 5th fleet for this purpose consisting of 40-50 ships, including 1-2 aircraft carriers and assault helicopter carriers. The old imperialist "gunboat diplomacy" is being implemented now with the aid of far more powerful modern combat means.

Proceeding from such premises, the Pentagon plans to include in the 100,000-strong grouping two divisions of which one will be an airborne division and one a brigade. In contrast to previous years, when it was mostly lightly equipped formations which were used to invade the territory of other countries (for instance Lebanon in the fifties and Santo Domingo in the sixties), emphasis is now placed on the transportation of large-scale formations equipped with heavy armaments. First, because the might of the national liberation forces and the young progressive states which have embarked on the path of independent development is growing with every passing year, and second, because it is a case of preparing not for some "appeasement operation," restricted in terms of duration, area and size, but of the so-called "half a war."

The elaboration of these "emergency plans," the New York TIMES writes, is being carried out within the framework of the existing strategic concept of "one and one half wars." Let us recall that this concept determines the preparation of U.S. general-purpose forces for waging one large-scale war and at the same time one "small" war, called "a half war." Among the latter, U.S. military specialists included, for instance, U.S. aggression against the countries of Indochina in which over 500,000 interventionists took part.

But now, the New York TIMES explains, this termof "half a war" means armed U.S. intervention in other regions--the Near and Middle East and the Northwest Pacific.

And so the fulfillment of the following essential conditions are regarded as guarantees of the success of intervention: a sufficiently numerous grouping of ground forces provided with heavy armaments and capable of conducting combat operations for at least 2 months with active naval and air support; the rapidity with which these intervention forces can be brought into a state of readiness, transported to airfields in the United States and conveyed to the region of intervention.

But even that is not all. The growth of anti-imperialist feelings to be observed throughout the world is prompting the Pentagon to impart a collective nature to the aggressive actions under preparation by involving NATO, for instance, in them. In addition to the NATO mobile forces (about 8,000 men and 120 combat aircraft) which the French General (A. Bofr?) once called the bloc's "interventionist forces," similar forces, as last May's intervention in Zaire showed, also exist in Belgium and other NATO countries. The successes of the liberation struggle of the peoples opposing the West's economic, political and military expansion in various parts of the world are striking against the positions not only of the United States but of the other imperialist countries. It is with clear consideration of this that Gen A. Haig, the chief emissary of the Pentagon and NATO, is incessantly urging the West European countries to take an active part in "joint global strategy" and to create on a collective basis, so to speak, "regional intervention forces" in regions which do not come within the bloc's sphere of influence.

These appeals do not always go unanswered. To judge by foreign press reports, Britain, for instance, has decided to restore its naval presence "East of Suez," creating a formation consisting of four ships which will be based on Diego Garcia. This same base, the Indian newspaper, the PATRIOT, writes, may also be used by Dutch warships. According to reports from London's DAILY TELEGRAPH, the Pentagon hopes to form special forces by this fall with the participation of the West European NATO countries--under the artificial pretext of "theneed to safeguard" trade routes in the Indian Ocean and adjacent regions

The progressive changes taking place in the world are of an irreversible nature. They cannot be halted with the aid of imperialist blocs or thousands of newly pledged gendarmes. But it must not be forgotten that the building of militarist activity by the forces of aggression and reaction is fraught with the danger of fuelling international tension, and unleashing military conflicts threatening peace and the people's security.

U.S. MILITARY PRESENCE IN ASIAN OCEANS DETRIMENTAL TO PEACE

ID212250 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in English to Asia 1300 GMT 21 May 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The United States of America has finally lifted its smokescreen over its genuine plans concerning the further presence of American troops on the Asian Continent. Deputy assistant to the U.S. Secretary of State for East Asia and the Pacific Ocean, Sullivan, speaking at the Congress stated in public that Washington stopped the withdrawal of land troops from South Korea and does not intend in the nearest future to reduce its armed forces located in the western part of the Pacific Ocean.

As is known, up till now the representatives of the White House and the officials of the U.S. State Department assured the leaders of independent Asian states that (?supposedly) the withdrawal of American troops from South Korea represents the first step along the path toward radical reduction, if not the complete liquidation of American military presence in Asia.

Strictly speaking there were few people who believed in such assurances, especially made by Sullivan, who is very well informed in the affairs of Washington. As all the last years were marked by the fact that the American military more energetically placed its contingents everywhere in Asia where they were (?locked), suffice it to say that the strength of American troops gradually but steadily grows in Japan, on the island bases in the Indian and in the Pacific oceans, and that around the Asian coast at present plow the waters not one, as it was a year ago, but two American military fleets. Who could, on the background of these outright facts, believe the peaceful assurances of the politicians and diplomats from the United States?

[Beginning of sentence indistinct] on peaceful policy of the United States and their understanding of the interests of the Asian people, the newspaper TIMES OF INDIA pointed out that if Washington was sincere in its statements then it would not erect real obstacles along the path of turning Asia into a continent of peace. Pointing at this, the Indian newspaper reminded of numerous U.S. military bases in the Indian and in the Pacific oceans, of the jacking up of power and the number of combat units of American naval units.

For the sake of justice one should note that the Americans since that time actually somewhat reduced contingents of its land troops in certain Asian countries. But it happened in one case due to the fact that the Pentagon carried out the usual redislocation. In other cases due to the fact that the Americans, roughly putting it, were pointed to the door. In fact one cannot refer to a goodwill of Washington the fact that the American military had to retire from Iran or to [words indistinct] its bases in Thailand. As for South Korea or the Philippines, the Pentagon withdrew from there not more than a thousand soldiers. In those countries the United States jacked up the combat possibilities of the remaining units [words indistinct]. It mainly withdrew its servicing personnel and compensated it by the newest fighters and bombers, by modernized missiles, atomic super aircraft carriers, and missile cruisers. We could afford ourselves to reduce our land troops even more in Asia than the ones to which we resorted, said the chairman of the Committee of the Chiefs of Staff of the United States, General Jones. The main thing is not the strength of soldiers but the combat power and the ability of our forces in case of emergency to effectively respond to any developments in any point on the Asian Continent.

Thus, it is not only the recognition of the falsified nature of all the verbiage on reducing the U.S. Armed Forces in Asia but a kind of self-exposure which gives the idea of the most aggressive conceptions which outline the Asian policy of the United States.

The peaceful public in Asia fight for the withdrawal of all American troops from foreign territories on the Asian land, for the liquidation of all military bases and the Pentagon's projects. And one should think that the nature and skill of their struggle will solve in the long run the issue of American military presence in Asia and it is not everything that depends on the intentions of American imperialism in the modern world.

CARTER CITES U.S. PROBLEMS, OFFERS NO SOLUTIONS

LD210840 Moscow TASS in English 0808 GMT 21 May 79 LD

[Text] Washington, May 21, TASS--The U.S. Government increasingly often has to admit its inability to cope with acute socio-economic and political problems of the United States.

Addressing college graduates in Cheyney, Pennsylvania, the United States President Carter said the country is faced with very complex problems--inflation, shortage of energy, inequality, racial discrimination, and unemployment. He emphasized that the problems are serious and real. The President, however, did not put forward any concrete proposals to deal with the problems.

BRAGIN PREVIEWS UPCOMING CANADIAN GENERAL ELECTIONS

LD211333 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 May 79 p 4 LD

[Correspondent N. Bragin report: "It Is Up to the Voters"]

[Excerpt] Ottawa, May--An increasing number of politicians and press organs are now inclined to think that the voters, tired of the unfulfilled promises of the main bourgeois parties, may make substantial changes to the balance of political forces in the future Parliament. As the newspaper the GLOBE AND MAIL notes, if neither of the country's two biggest parties obtains the necessary majority of seats in Parliament, the question will arise of forming a minority government based on the support of a third party--the New Democratic or Social Credit Party. The New Democratic Party, which adheres to social democratic views, has strengthened its positions considerably recently. It is supported by the country's biggest labor union formation--the Canadian Workers Congress, which has 2.3 million members.

New Democratic Party leader E. Broadbent has stated that his party is prepared to play the part of a third "regulating" force and will support a minority government on condition that it fulfills a number of economic demands aimed at improving the population's economic and social position.

The activation of the country's fourth most important political party--the Social Credit Party--is also a new element in the development of the preelection situation in Canada. It did not play a significant role in the previous Parliament. At the present election this bourgeois party is counting on increasing its representation.

The palette of political forces joining in the struggle for power in Canada is quite motley. It is not always simple for the voter to find his way; to decide to whom to give preference, especially since none of the above-mentioned parties is advancing a precise and clear program for resolving the most complex economic and social problems.

The ruling Liberal Party has come to the elections weighed down by many unfulfilled promises to reduce unemployment, liquidate inflation, insure employment and stabilize the position of the Canadian dollar. True, the Liberals have taken important steps in the direction of consolidating Canada's national independence and liberating its economy from the domination of U.S. capital and the multinational corporations. The policy of the "Canadization" of the national economy and the country's foreign policy has met with understanding and approval among realistic Canadians. But because of the limited and inconsistent nature of the measures aimed at implementing this course, many fundamental problems have remained unresolved. Almost 1 million Canadians are unemployed. Inflation rates are over 9 percent a year and price rises are reaching 16-18 percent.

The Conservatives are attacking the Liberals on just these most vulnerable points. But this in no way means that they have in turn been able to offer the voters a realistic program for the normalization of the Canadian economy. What their new leader, J. Clark, has produced so far at election meetings cannot even by a great stretch of the imagination be called an economic program.

At the same time people here have drawn attention to the fact that the Conservative leader has promised to give new benefits to big capital, to reduce taxes for houseowners and store keepers, to liquidate the national companies created by the Liberal government, above all the very important company Petro-Canada, which opposes the dominion of U.S. oil monopolies in Canada. The country's peace-loving forces greeted with concern Clark's statement that he intends "to increase Canada's contribution to NATO's military efforts." Attention has also been drawn here to the fact that as early as 2 weeks before the election the country's bourgeois press organs began, as though on orders, to publish items in support of Conservative leader J. Clark. Considering the fact that the leading Canadian newspapers are in fact financially dependent on U.S. concerns, this propaganda campaign is being assessed as interference in the country's internal affairs.

Liberal Party leader Prime Minister P.E. Trudeau, repelling the Conservative' attacks, is in turn promising improvements in the country's economic situation which would include support for national capital in the fight with the powerful foreign competitors. But the Liberals are also unable to propose measures which would rid the country of its chronic troubles--unemployment, inflation, price rises and the state budget deficit.

It is evidently no accident that the Liberals have chosen as the main slogan of their election campaign not economic problems but the question of insuring the unity of the Canadian federation and the necessity of constitutional reform in the country. The question under present conditions is extremely important for Canada: Growing separatist feelings in Quebec and the activation of centrifugal forces in other provinces of the country, Trudeau has stated, "create a threat to Canada's very existence as a united, independent state."

The Communist Party of Canada is using the present election campaign to familiarize the country's population as extensively as possible with its activity and programs and the goals it is setting in the struggle for democratic transformations and Canada's active participation in the process of the intensification of international detente and the development of equal cooperation.

"Our party," W. Kashtan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Canada, said in a talk with a PRAVDA correspondent, "has put forward over 70 candidates at the elections to the Federal Parliament. We set as our task the mobilization of the Canadian working people and progressive forces to struggle to create a truly democratic majority in Parliament which would be able to insure the country's pursuit of a national policy according with the vital interests of the broadest strata of the Canadian people and the goals of strengthening world peace."

The election struggle in Canada has entered its concluding stage. Not only the results of the forthcoming voting but also to a considerable extent the further direction of the policy which the land of the maple leaf will pursue depend on its outcome.

CHINA

JAPAN'S EASY LOAN OFFER TO PRC SHOWS 'SCRAMBLE' FOR TRADE

OW201444 Moscow in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 1230 GMT 19 May 79 OW

[Commentary: "A Big Trap To Engulf China"]

[Excerpts] Japan has signed an agreement with China to extend a $2 billion loan to China, to be repaid in 15 years at an annual interest of 6.25 percent. The favorable terms for this loan are eye-catching. They actually violated the agreement among capitalist countries limiting the annual interest rate on loans to developing countries to no less than 7.25 percent. Negotiations on the loan began last August, but it is noteworthy that the loan agreement was signed in Tokyo at the same time that the United States and China signed agreements on trade, claims of assets and cooperation in other fields in Beijing.

Japanese businessmen were alarmed at the further economic ties between the United States and China at a time when the latter is apparently experiencing economic stagnation. Therefore, Japanese monopolies have told Beijing's leaders that the negotiations on Japan's next two loans to China, which will amount to $8 billion, may begin shortly. But the annual interest rate on these two loans will be somewhat higher. Japan's new approach to China has disquieted other capitalist powers who are scrambling for the profitable China market.

The capitalist powers are fighting among themselves and cursing one another in an attempt to lure the Chinese into a state of servile dependency by making favorable offers to them, and the Chinese leaders seem willing to accept these offers. The scramble among the capitalist powers for trade with China has aroused concern among the developing countries in Southeast Asia because they are well aware that with the assistance from the West, China will be able to build a powerful military industry which will pose a serious threat to them. We should be aware of the Beijing leaders' hegemonist and expansionist scheme toward their neighboring countries. Their armed incursions into India and Vietnam, as well as their forcible occupation of other islands, their territorial claims on islands belonging to the Philippines and Malaysia and their vigorous support for sabotage activities in these areas should cause alarm.

OPEN LETTER FROM CHINESE 'HUMAN RIGHTS CHAMPIONS' CITED

LD211750 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 21 May 79 LD

[Text] In China a group of human rights champions has called for the release of political prisoners. They say in an open letter that the authorities have arrested many people for their criticism of the government's home and foreign policy and their demands of democratization and better life for the people.

BRIEFS

BOOK ON CHINESE CRIMES--Hanoi, May 21, TASS--"Crimes Committed by the Chinese Aggressors in Vietnam"--this is the title of the book put out by the Hanoi Foreign Literature Publishing House. The book was (?prepared by) the commission for the investigation of the crimes committed by the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists during the aggressive war against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. "This book is the first of a series of documentary publications on the atrocities committed by the Chinese militarists on the soil of Vietnam," a TASS correspondent was told by Nguyen Di Thieng, vice-chairman of the commission. "We wish to show world public opinion the beastly face of the Chinese expansionists. Beijing's actions constitute a grave danger to peace and security on our planet." [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1955 GMT 21 May 79 LD]

JAPAN'S 'ECONOMIC OFFENSIVE' EXPLOITS SE ASIAN ECONOMIES

LD211140 Moscow TASS in English 0900 GMT 21 May 79 LD

[Text] Tokyo, May 21, TASS--Availing themselves of the government's political support, Japanese monopolies are stepping up their economic offensive on Southeast Asian countries. Official data, issued here, on Japan's trade relations with Southeast Asian countries are indicative first of all of the expansionist aspirations of Japanese big capital in Southeast Asia, aspirations which have increased over the past year. According to the data of the Japanese Tariff Association, Southeast Asian countries' deficit in trade with Japan amounted to 5.4 billion dollars in 1975. Particularly active are Japanese companies in such countries, rich in raw materials and cheap labour force, as Indonesia, Thailand, the Philippines, and Malaysia. Japanese monopolies seek to use the countries of this vast region as a stable market for their commodities by marketing there second-rate products of their enterprises. All kinds of customs barriers and other obstacles will stand in the way of traditional goods from Southeast Asian countries to the Japanese market.

Seeking to sidetrack the Southeast Asian peoples' mounting indignation over Japanese capital's undisguised economic expansion, Japanese propaganda is busy spreading the talk about an alleged "threat" on the part of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the USSR, and is suggesting the idea that it is necessary to convert the economic organisation of the region--the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) into a military bloc.

At the same time on Washington's orders, Tokyo propaganda is trying to whitewash the unseemly role of Beijing which unleashed the aggression against the SRV, provoked genocide in Kampuchea, and continues heightening tension on the borders of Vietnam and Laos.

FIRYUBIN RECEIVED BY JAPANESE PRIME MINISTER

LD191348 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1308 GMT 19 May 79 LD

[Text] Tokyo--Japanese Prime Minister Ohira today received Nikolay Firyubin, USSR deputy foreign minister, who is here in connection with consultations at working level between the USSR Foreign Ministry and the Japanese Foreign Ministry. On the same day Firyubin was received by Japanese Foreign Minister Sonoda.

DEPUTY PREMIER ARKHIPOV RECEIVES MONGOLIAN MINISTERS

LD211521 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 May 79 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Meetings, Talks"]

[Excerpt] On 15 May I.V. Arkhipov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received M. Peljee, deputy chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers.

P. Ochirbat, Mongolian minister of fuel and power industry, and H. Bandzragch, Mongolian ambassador to the USSR, book part in a talk which passed in a businesslike, friendly atmosphere.

CIA ADVISES AFGHAN COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY GANGS

LD211644 Moscow TASS in English 1549 GMT 21 May 79 LD

[Text] New York, May 21, TASS--As was reported by the well-informed weekly NEWSWEEK, the question is being widely discussed in Washington "of secret interference" of the United States in Afghanistan on the side of the opponents of the N.M. Taraki government. The weekly, with reference to sources at the Department of State, points out that such interference is most actively advocated by the U.S. President's adviser for national security affairs Zgibniew Brzezinski and some staff-members of the Central Intelligence Agency. The NEWSWEEK report reaffirms once again the information that leaked into the press on direct participation of the United States in organizing subversive actions against Democratic Afghanistan. Thus, according to the Libyan [as received] AL-KIFAH AL-'ARABI, 20 military camps, on the territory of Pakistan, along the Afghan frontier, where members of counterrevolutionary gangs are trained, are under control of the Central Intelligence Agency of the United States. CIA staff-members directly provide consultations to ringleaders of the Afghan counterrevolution.

AFGHANS SUPPORT GOVERNMENT DECREE ON REPATRIATION

LD211136 Moscow TASS in English 1818 GMT 20 May 79 LD

[Text] Kabul, May 20, TASS--Mass meetings and demonstrations in support of the recent decree by the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan allowing all Afghanis, who left the motherland under the influence of hostile propaganda, to return home, are being held through Afghanistan. The paper ANIS reports that manifestations of this kind took place in recent days in Helmand, Qonduz, Ghazni, Farah and Paktia province. Participants stated their unanimous support for the policy of the people's government and condemned the treacherous plots of imperialism and reaction.

The paper KABUL TIMES urged Afghani working people not to believe fabrications by Western propaganda and firmly repel all machinations by the counterrevolution. It describes the broadcasts to Afghanistan by the British Broadcasting Corporation as hostile imperialist propaganda spearheaded not only against the Afghani Republic, but against the national liberation movement in the entire region.

The April revolution in Afghanistan, the KABUL TIMES notes, was a victory of the working people over the forces of imperialism and feudalism. This is why, however the imperialists and reactionaries try to depict our struggle against the counter-revolution as a local inter-tribal conflict, nobody believes their lies. Our revolution will not be turned off the correct road.

INDIAN OFFICIAL OFFERS ECONOMIC TIES WITH AFGHANISTAN

LD211658 Moscow TASS in English 1052 GMT 21 May 79 LD

[Text] Delhi, May 21, TASS--India actively comes out for the development of economic cooperation with Afghanistan, Kumari Abha Maiti, Indian minister of state for industries, said in Delhi upon returning from Kabul where she headed an Indian delegation at the conference on economic cooperation between the developing countries. She emphasized that India already offered to Afghanistan to broaden bilateral contacts in such fields as construction of metallurgical enterprises, cement and paper industries, agriculture, irrigation, and improvement of infrastructure.

SRV, PRC HOLD FIRST EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS

LD212252 Moscow TASS in English 2024 GMT 21 May 79 LD

[Text] Lang Son, May 21, TASS--TASS correspondent Aleksandr Mineyev reports: It is another 300 metres to the state border of the SRV, but the road is barred by Chinese soldiers with submachineguns at the ready. Chinese troops have dug in on the surrounding hills on Vietnamese territory. Here at the Huungi post on the trans-Vietnamese Highway No 1 representatives of the Red Cross societies of the SRV and the PRC exchanged today the first groups of war prisoners captured during the Chinese aggression in Vietnam. First to be handed over to the Chinese side were the wounded, who during their captivity received the required medical aid and treatment.

Of the 120 persons handed over today by the Chinese side less than twenty are servicemen. The rest are civilians and fighters of the people's self-defence units. Among them are many women and old people seized by the Chinese when they were occupying the borderline regions of Vietnam. 10th-form schoolgirl Tong Thi Than was wounded and captured when she was giving aid to wounded workers of the repair shops in her village. 22-year-old Luong Thi Lien, member of the Thai people, said a Chinese shell hit the bus in which she was going with her girlfriends from her commune to work at Lang Son. Many passengers were killed, the rest were captured by Chinese soldiers. En route the soldiers beat the prisoners and abused the women. As is known, the earliest return of war prisoners was one of the vital proposals made by the Vietnamese delegation at the very first meeting by the deputy foreign ministers of the SRV and China in Hanoi. Owing to Vietnam's persistent efforts and goodwill, the Red Cross societies of the two countries started the exchange of prisoners of war.

MOSCOW RADIO CONDEMNS PRO-BEIJING REBELS IN THAILAND

BK211430 Moscow in Thai to Thailand 1100 GMT 19 May 79 BK

[Commentary: "The Role of the Pro-Beijing Rebels in Thailand"]

[Text] According to a dispatch from Bangkok, violence is being stirred up again in the northeastern region of Thailand. The report said that a Thai military team was recently ambushed by antigovernment elements while patrolling a highway in Nakhon Phanom Province. However, the government side successfully retaliated and forced the rebels to flee into the jungle. The incident took place in a region which lacks good communication routes and which has been used as a hideout by various antigovernment elements together with a number of Lao counterrevolutionaries who have crossed the border to join their Thai counterparts. Such national traitors are specially catered to by the Beijing leaders. These rebels receive weapons, money, medicines and radio transceivers from Beijing. Chinese soldiers have been training the rebels in underground warfare. Chinese aid is reported to have been transported to the rebels across the western border of Laos, which is the same route used by rebel leaders to travel to southern China for training in Chinese sabotage schools.

In aiding the rebels both materially and spiritually, the Beijing leaders are using them. The pro-Beijing rebels periodically cause violent incidents like that in Nakhon Phanom Province. This is a method Beijing has used to create a tense situation in order to increase its bargaining power in dealing with Thai leaders. In short, it is aimed at intimidating and putting pressure on the Thai side--a special characteristic of China's expansionist policy, as Chinese Deputy Premier Deng Xiaoping openly revealed during his visits last year to Southeast Asian countries. Meanwhile, the Thai side will not allow these pro-Beijing bandits to freely continue their crimes.

MORE ON VISIT OF SFRY'S TITO, TALKS WITH BREZHNEV

PRAVDA Report on Talks

AU211200 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 May 79 p 1 AU

[Apparent communique on 16-21 May visit to the USSR of Josip Broz Tito, SFRY president and LCY chairman--headlined "Soviet-Yugoslav Talks"]

[Text] The talks between L.I. Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and J. Broz Tito, SFRY president and LCY chairman, who paid a friendly visit to the Soviet Union, were concluded on 18 May in the Kremlin. The participants in the talks were: A.A. Gromyko, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and USSR minister of foreign affairs; K.V. Rusakov, CPSU Central Committee secretary; S. Dolanc, LCY Central Committee Presidium member; and J. Vrhovec, SFRY federal secretary for foreign affairs.

The consideration of the state and development prospects of Soviet-Yugoslav relations was continued. L.I. Brezhnev and J. Broz Tito, stressed that the enrichment of mutual ties in politics, economy, science, culture and other spheres corresponds to the fundamental interests of the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia and of the peoples of both countries. The sides confirmed their readiness to deepen Soviet-Yugoslav cooperation and noted the necessity of expanding contacts on a high level. They attribute particular significance to the development of cooperation between the CPSU and the LCY.

L.I. Brezhnev and J. Broz Tito stated that the principles and positions defined in the joint Soviet-Yugoslav documents, which are the result of top-level meetings, represent a reliable foundation for multilateral interaction and stable relations and for mutual understanding and trust between the USSR and the SFRY.

In the course of the talks it was noted that, despite the differences in the appraisal of certain foreign-policy questions the fundamental provision that, in international affairs, the USSR and the SFRY are promoting peace and detente, the independence of all countries and peoples and social progress, is of decisive significance in Soviet-Yugoslav relations.

The two sides devoted particular attention to the disarmament problem, one of the most burning tasks of the present. They consider it necessary to step upefforts in the interest of curtailing the arms race and in this context they spoke in favor of supporting all constructive initiatives, and specifically the decisions of the special UN General Assembly disarmament session, aimed at solving this task. L.I. Brezhnev and J. Broz Tito expressed the certainty that the conclusion of the new Soviet-American agreement on strategic offensive arms limitation will be conducive to this.

The USSR and the SFRY noted the grave significance of the subsequent full implementation of the provisions set in the Final Act of Helsinki for the consolidation of trust, security and cooperation in Europe. The Madrid meeting that is to be held next year is called upon to play a positive role in this.

In the course of the talks it was stressed that the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia are firmly promoting the intensification of the process of detente and its spreading to all regions of the world, the merging [sliyaniye] of political detente and military detente and the settlement of critical situations by peaceful means, through talks and while strictly respecting equal rights, sovereignty and the peoples' right to a free and independent development.

L.I. Brezhnev and J. Broz Tito spoke in favor of the active participation of all countries in the struggle to consolidate peace and normalize the international political climate. To a considerable extent this can be aided by all democratic and peace-loving forces.

The USSR and the SFRY speak in favor of deepening mutual understanding and continuing the fruitful and constructive dialog on the basic problems on international life. In the interests of all this the practice or regular exchanges of opinions on various levels will be continued.

J. Broz Tito, SFRY president and LCY chairman, incited L.I. Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, to pay an official friendly visit to the SFRY. The invitation was accepted with satisfaction.

The talks between L.I. Brezhnev and J. Broz Tito were held in a friendly, frank atmosphere and in the spirit of mutual respect.

The other participants in the talks were:

For the Soviet side--L.M. Zamyatin, CPSU Central Committee department head; V.F. Maltsev, USSR first deputy minister of foreign affairs; A.I. Blatov, assistant of the CPSU Central Committee general secretary; N.N Rodionov, USSR ambassador to the SFRY; G.A. Kieselev, CPSU Central Committee deputy deparment head; N.V. Shishlin, leader of the Consultants' Group in the CPSU Central Committee department; V.F. Grubiakov, department head in the USSR's Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

And for the Yugoslav side--M. Orlandic, SFRY ambassador to the USSR; B. Badurina, head of the SFRY president's cabinet; M. Veres, deputy federal secretary of foreign affairs; B. Milosevic, deputy executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

Tito Message to Brezhnev

LD211820 Moscow TASS in English 1727 GMT 21 May 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 21, TASS--President of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Chairman of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Josip Broz Tito has sent from aboard airplane a message to General Secretary of the CPSU Sentral Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev.

"I am satisfied with the fact that we have had a possibility to exchange in a frank and cordial atmosphere opinions on a further development of bilateral relations and all-round cooperation, on the international situation, the stands and activities of our two countries and parties on the international arena. I am sure that this visit, just as our previous meetings, will promote better mutual understanding and respect and will be a fresh stimulus for fruitful cooperation and friendship between our two socialist countries and parties", themessage runs.

TASS Assessment

LD211642 Moscow TASS in English 1616 GMT 21 May 79 LD

[Good Results--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, May 21, TASS--TASS political analyst Yevgeniy Babenko reports:

The friendly visit paid to the USSR by Josip Broz Tito, president of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, chairman of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, has ended here.

Talks were held in the Kremlin between Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, and the distinguished Yugoslav guest. The sides discussed the current state and prospects of Soviet-Yugoslav relations. They set forth their views on key international issues, assessed the progress of the process of detente, the obstacles in its way, and also expressed their views on the steps that should be taken to deepen detente, to make it universal.

Leonid Brezhnev and Josip Broz Tito exchanged information on the internal development of the USSR and Yugoslavia, described the principal results achieved in the fulfillment of the decisions passed by the 25th CPSU Congress and the 11th Congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia.

The Soviet-Yugoslav summit negotiations proceeded in a friendly and sincere atmosphere, in the spirit of mutual respect. And this is perfectly legitimate: Relations between the Soviet and the Yugoslav peoples are marked by profound sympathies, constant desire for broad and diverse cooperation. Distinctions in the approach of the sides to some international problems do not eclipse this fundamental tenet. In international affairs both the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia come out for peace and detente, for the independence of all states and peoples, for social progress. The task today is to increase further the efforts in the interests of checking the arms race and going over to real disarmament. The leaders of the USSR and Yugoslavia expressed the hope that this end would be promoted by the conclusion of the new Soviet-American SALT-II agreement.

"The Soviet-Yugoslav friendship, in our opinion, can and must be an influential factor of peace and progress in Europe and beyond its limits," Leonid Brezhnev stressed at a dinner given in honour of Josip Broz Tito. Of great importance for strengthening confidence, security and cooperation in Europe is the consistent implementation of the entire range of the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act.

The USSR and Yugoslavia come out firmly for deepening the process of detente, extending it to all the areas of the world, for merging political relaxation with military detente, for settling crisis situations by peaceful means, through negotiations envisaging strict respect of equality, sovereignty and the peoples' rights to free independent development. The international situation is troublesome today. Peace is being put to dangerous tests in different areas of the planet. The arms race is fraught with an exceptional danger. The Soviet communists are aware that much work has still to be done for the sake of a lasting peace, for the sake of a better, more developed international cooperation.

There are yet forces, and this must be said straightforth, whom the Soviet-Yugoslav friendship does not suit. Attempts are being made to derange bilateral cooperation, to speculate on the past and put forth absurd fantasies about the future. The Soviet Union stands for relations with Yugoslavia which would be free of all vagueness, for sincere and absolutely equal relations. The principles reflected in the known Soviet-Yugoslav joint documents, which are a result of the summit meetings, constitute a dependable foundation for multilateral interaction and stable relations, for mutual understanding and trust between the USSR and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

The present visit paid to the USSR by Josip Broz Tito has yielded good results, which meets the aspirations of our friendly peoples, the interests of rallying together all the peace-loving democratic forces.

Tito's Belgrade Remarks

LD211852 Moscow TASS in English 1820 GMT 21 May 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, May 21, TASS--Josip Broz Tito, president of the Socialist Republic of Yugoslavia, chairman of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, today returned from Moscow to Belgrade. In a statement for the press at the airport he underlined that the friendly visit to the Soviet Union at the invitation of General Secretary of the CPSU CC, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev, was a success. We held exhaustive friendly negotiations, Josip Broz Tito noted, in an atmosphere of complete frankness and mutual respect, exchanged views on all essential questions pertaining to the further strengthening of our cooperation, and on the international situation. Our views on many questions coincide or are close. At the same time we strove to mutually clarify in the best possible way the positions whenever there are differences. However, they must not be an obstacle to our all-round cooperation.

We agreed, went on the Yugoslav president, to have in future more frequent constructive dialogues at different levels for strengthening mutual understanding, which is essential for unobstructed cooperation in general. We agreed that the further development of friendly relations and all-round, still more fruitful cooperation in the common interests, is a substantial and firm orientation of the two countries and parties, and stressed that the well-known, jointly endorsed principles and their consistent application, play an irreplaceable role in this.

Considerable attention during the talks, he said, was given to the need of deepening detente as a universal process, to the problems of disarmament, of settling dangerous crises by peaceful means, and to other international questions. We deem it important to expand mutual cooperation in the struggle for peace, for the independence and equality of the peoples, for social progress in the world.

Then Josip Broz Tito referred to the principles of Yugoslavia's policy in the non-alignment movement, which he outlined during the negotiations. In his view, the exchange of views on the non-alignment movement during the meeting helped reach a more realistic and deeper clarification and understanding of the policy of the two countries, of their situation and activities in the world. In a word, these were rather useful talks, and we are satisfied with them. There exist, we are convinced, real prerequisites for the further friendly and all-round development of mutual relations and cooperation, Josip Broz Tito underlined. During our stay, he went on, we also familiarized ourselves with some scientific and technical achievements by Soviet people which have won for their socialist motherland merited recognition in the world. In conclusion Josip Broz Tito once again expressed thanks to Leonid Brezhnev and other Soviet leaders for their warm hospitality. We would like to reciprocate with equal hospitality as early as possible, he said.

KOSYGIN LEAVES MOSCOW FOR PRAGUE 22 MAY

LD220657 Moscow TASS in English 0637 GMT 22 May 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 22 TASS--Aleksey Kosygin, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, left Moscow for Prague today for a friendly visit at the invitation of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and the Czechoslovak Government. At Vnukovo airport he was seen off by Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, and by Konstantin Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

VANCE, CARRINGTON START TALKS ON SALT-II, MBFR, RHODESIA

LD212239 Moscow TASS in English 2113 GMT 21 May 79 LD

[Text] London, May 21, TASS--Talks between British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington and U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance were held here today to open a round of Anglo-American consultations after the assumption of office by the Conservative government. During his stay in London, the state secretary will meet with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, Defense Secretary Francis Pym and other high-ranking officials of the Tory government. The Foreign Office and members of the American delegation say that the consultations will discuss the signing and ratification of the SALT-2 agreement, the negotiations on the reduction of arms and forces in central Europe, as well as the policy towards Rhodesia and Namibia.

Agenda Focused on Rhodesia

LD212214 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 21 May 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Although the agenda includes a wide range of international problems, the Rhodesian settlement is expected to be in the center of the discussions. Both Washington and London attach special importance to Rhodesia because they are facing the ticklish problem of giving formal recognition to the so-called multiracial government of Abel Muzorewa. Both Washington and London would like to help the new Rhodesian regime overcome its international isolation without alienating too much the African countries and the international public. People who are staging this political trick are fully determined to pull it off. The U.S. Senate has passed a resolution urging the administration to lift economic sanctions against Rhodesia, and London, on its part, has made it clear that it is going to recognize the Muzorewa government. This being so, there is every reason to believe that at their current talks in London the American secretary of state and the British foreign secretary will be concentrating on adopting coordinated tactics on this matter.

THE SUNDAY TIMES points out it would be stupid not to be aware of dangers involved in unilateral British recognition of the new government in Rhodesia contrary to public opinion. The Conservative British Government seems to be aware of this fact and it is expected that the final decision on Rhodesia will not be made before the Commonwealth conference in Lusaka in August. London will use this opportunity to convince the African countries of the need to take a benevolent stand on its policy toward Rhodesia. In a bid to shape African opinion for the Lusaka conference the Conservatives will probably try to obtain from Muzorewa certain concessions in exchange for the diplomatic recognition of his government. That was part of the mission of Britain's special envoy, Anthony Duff, who has just finished talks in Salisbury with Abel Muzorewa. The talks came off so well that the British are expected to station a large diplomatic staff in their former colony. But even if Abel Muzorewa agrees to put a liberal front on his regime, will it really change its illegal nature, which has been noted by the Security Council? The Commonwealth high commissioners have replied to this question at their meeting on 18 May by rejecting unanimously the outcome of the so-called democratic Rhodesian elections, and they have informed London about their decision. Considering the stand by the Commonwealth leaders, the British Conservatives are facing a tough battle in August in Lusaka. This is even despite the fact that the Conservatives may win U.S. support at the current Anglo-American talks in London. In other words, London is putting to public test its own prestige and the image of British democracy in pursuing this strategy in Africa.

WORK OF 23D FRENCH COMMUNIST PARTY CONGRESS SUMMED UP

LD211535 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 May 79 p 4 LD

[PRAVDA Correspondent and TASS report: "In the Struggle for the Working People's Interests"]

[Text] Paris, 13 May--The regular, 23d French Communist Party [PCF] Congress has completed its work today in the Parisian suburb of Saint-Ouen. For 5 days almost 2,000 delegates to the congress discussed the PCF Central Committee report, the draft resolutions and the party's new charter. They analyzed in detail the political situation which has now taken shape in the country and discussed questions of the French communists' strategy and tactics in the struggle for the working people's interests, for a socialism "in French colors," [sotsialism "tsvetov Frantsii"] as the report and a number of speeches put it. The congress paid great attention to problems of the international situation.

There were 88 delegations from the fraternal communist and workers parties and national liberation movements taking part in the work of the congress, including a CPSU delegation headed by B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The delegates who spoke at the concluding sessions of the congress noted the indestructible connection between the tasks of the daily struggle for the working people's vital requirements and the need to strengthen the party's ideological and organizational foundations. PCF Politburo member and political director of L'HUMANITE R. Leroi dwelled on questions of the struggle against bourgeois ideology. Under the conditions of the monopoly that big capital has established in the mass information media in France and in the intensifying anticommunist campaign, an extremely important role is played by the communists' ideological work aimed at bringing the ideas of progress, peace and socialism to the masses' awareness. The organs of the French communist press headed by the newspaper L'HUMANITE, which celebrated its 75th anniversary this year, must make an even greater contribution to this work.

C. Fiterman, PCF Politburo member and secretary of the PCF Central Committee, delivered a report on behalf of the congress's drafting commission. He noted the importance of rebuffing manifestations of disorder and waverings in the party ranks. Broad and free discussion, he said, must be inspired by the goals of the struggle for common ideals. The communists must know how to defend their viewpoint and noble socialist ideas. That is why we refuse to follow the call of any sirens using a platform like the press for propagandizing dubious compromises. The working people believe that their party must be united and in that they are right.

Speaking on the questions of changes to the PCF Charter, P. Laurent, PCF Politburo member and secretary of the PCF Central Committee, noted the consistent nature of the French communists' activity. The struggle for a socialist future for France, he said, is impossible without a revolutionary party which heeds the voice of the working people. Democratic centralism remains its organizing principle.

The congress delegates approved the report delivered by Georges Marchais and unanimously adopted the text of the political resolution. They voted for the introduction of changes to the PCF Charter. The congress appealed to French men and women to support the communists' struggle against the plans to step up capitalist integration within the framework of the Common Market and to vote for the PCF candidates at the forthcoming elections to the "European Parliament."

The 23d congress elected the new personnel of the party's leading organs.

G. Marchais delivered the concluding speech.

Addressing the delegations from the fraternal communist and workers parties and national liberation movements attending the congress, he confirmed the French communists' desire to strengthen active solidarity with the forces struggling throughout the world against imperialism and for social progress, independence peace, disarmament, freedom and socialism.

G. Marchais described the goals which the PCF sets itself in the sphere of domestic and foreign policy. We want the dismissals to cease and unemployment to recede, he said. We want to raise the working people's purchasing power, to achieve the right to a pension at the age of 60 for men and 55 for women, and the satisfaction of the demands made by the working people during the strike struggle. We demand the expansion of democratic rights and freedoms and we are seeking to insure that France is free and independent and can be master of its own fate independently. We want the plans for capitalist integration and the expansion of the Common Market to fail so that Europe may advance along the path of social progress, cooperation, democracy, independence and peace.

To attain all these goals, the PCF general secretary said the unity of the leftwing forces is essential, above all at the grassroots, relying on the cohesion of the working people and broad people's masses.

G. Marchais sharply criticized those who support the intensification of integration within the Common Market framework. The Europe for which they are fighting, he said, is the Europe of the multinational corporations, businessmen and technocrats. In the past they made many promises in order to push through their projects. The real result now, 20 years later, is catastrophic: 6 million unemployed, endless inflation, economic recession.

There is a close connection between the struggle for social progress, democracy and socialism and the struggle for national independence, G. Marchais said. The grand bourgeoisie is sacrificing the interests of the whole nation. It is resisted by our party, the people's revolutionary party which stands guard over national interests. We are struggling for the liberation of the working class, France's freedom, and socialism. We know that we are faced with a powerful adversary and that the struggle will be a hard one. But we also know that truth is on our side and we are confident of victory.

The congress ended with the singing of the Internationale--the proletarian anthem--and the Marseillaise--the French national anthem.

COMMUNISTS HAVE 'BEST ARGUED PLATFORM' IN ITALY

LD212242 Moscow in Italian to Italy 1730 GMT 21 May 79 LD

[Text] Rome correspondent Valeriy Prostakhov reports:

Analyzing the situation in Italy on the eve of the parliamentary elections, one cannot fail to note that the Christian Democratic Party and the other bourgeois parties, not to mention reactionary circles, have unleashed a veritable anticommunist crusade.

Even though each of them is endeavoring to persuade the Italians to vote for their candidates, anticommunism has become the main platform of their election campaigns. They do not hesitate to resort to slander by accusing the communists of being responsible for terrorism in the country.

Unfortunately, the Socialist Party has taken up extremely contradictory positions by proclaiming itself as the so-called third force which operates independently, neither with the Christian Democrats, nor with the Communists. The harm this has inflicted on the unity of the left is not, however, restricted to this: Some Socialist leaders have openly attacked the Italian Communist Party.

From an objective point of view, the most coherent and best argued platform is that of the communists. They calmly and firmly defend their positions of principle. According to them, only the participation of the Italian Communist Party in the government, together with the other Italian leftwing democratic forces, is capable of extricating the country from its profound crisis, putting an end to political violence, developing the backward economy of the Mezzogiorno and reducing unemployment. They counter the demagogy of the anticommunist forces with concrete proposals aimed at solving urgent national problems.

ECONOMIC SQUEEZE PUT ON TURKEY FOR STRATEGIC NATO GOALS

LD211513 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 May 79 p 5 LD

[Arkadiy Maslennikov article: "Dollars and Bases"]

[Text] U.S. Deputy Secretary of State W. Christopher visited the Turkish capital recently. It is clear from press reports that the Washington representative traveled to Ankara mainly to achieve the activation of Turkey's military role on NATO's southern flank and this country's even fuller involvement in the Pentagon's strategic plans, in particular through the extension of the agreement on U.S. bases on Turkish territory.

Commenting on the results of the talks which took place, the U.S. press wrote that NATO's leadership organs view Turkey above all as an important bloc strong point "controlling the routes from the Black Sea to the Mediterranean and situated in the region of the conflicts in the Near East." Economic and military-political levers are being utilized to consolidate Turkey's position as a NATO outpost.

As is well known, Turkey's economic situation has deteriorated markedly in recent years, mainly under the influence of the crisis phenomena in world capitalist production.

Washington and the NATO headquarters are cynically using all this to push Turkey onto a course convenient to them. "We believe that Turkey will not be able to survive," W. Christopher said on the eve of his Ankara visit, "unless the United States gives it immediate financial aid totaling $150 million." The deputy secretary of state also mentioned that the United States and the FRG are "taking the initiative" in implementing an international aid program for Turkey worth $1 billion if...Turkey does what the West wants. And to insure that Ankara had no remaining doubts on this score, the State Department explained simultaneously that although its request for an extension of the repayment term of its previous debt was being examined, "there are no plans to waive Turkey's debt." "...It may confidently be said," writes the journal MIDDLE EAST, published in London, "that until Ecevit (the Turkish prime minister) accepts the terms dictated by the IMF, the Western countries will not replenish the Turkish treasury."

The arm-twisting tactic adopted by the Western countries headed by the United States is engendering growing dissatisfaction among Turkish political circles. "In the light of recent events," (Ziya Myulyaim), chairman of the Turkish Senate's Foreign Relations Committee, said recently, "the time has come to seriously review Turkish-U.S. relations."

Tnis was what determined the course of the talks at which the U.S. and Turkish representatives were essentially speaking different languages.

PSOE LEADERSHIP SPLITS OVER RESOLUTION AT 28TH CONGRESS

LD211254 Moscow TASS in English 1215 GMT 21 May 79 LD

[Text] Madrid, May 21, TASS--The 28th Congress of the Spanish Socialist Workers' Party ended here. During the four days of the work of the congress more than one thousand delegates were discussing the most important problems facing the country and the party, were working out the strategy and tactics of the Spanish Socialist Workers' Party for the years ahead. The delegates of the congress paid special attention to setting out the foreign policy course of the party. The resolution on international problemns points out the Spanish communists firmly declare against the country's entry in NATO, against deployment of foreign military bases in Spain's territory, specifically in the Canary Islands. The Spanish Socialist Workers' Party declared that it is necessary to step up the struggle for consolidation of world peace, to press for ending the arms race, for creation of nuclear-free zones.

The political resolution of the congress stresses that the Spanish Socialist Workers' Party regards as its main task that of pressing for building a society in which there would be no social or economic inequality and the political power would be held by the working people, will promote the widening of democracy in the country.

The overwhelming majority of the delegates of the congress voted for the resolution confirming the Marxist class nature of the Spanish Socialist Workers Party. A part of the leadership of the party expressed its disagreement with this and General Secretary of the Spanish Socialist Workers' Party Felipe Gonzales said that he refuses to nominate his candidature to this post. As a result the congress decided to set up a provisional organising committee of five persons. The committee was entrusted with the task of preparing within six months an extraordinary congress of the party which will discuss the economic and political program of the Spanish Socialist Workers' Party and will elect its leading bodies.

BRIEFS

GISCARD VISIT DOCUMENTS--Moscow, 21 May--A collection of documents and materials on the 26-28 April 1979 visit to the Soviet Union by Valery Giscard d'Estaing, president of the French Republic, has been published in Moscow. The collection contains speeches made by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Valery Giscard d'Estaing, president of the French Republic; the texts of the documents signed by them--the program for the further development of cooperation between the Soviet Union and France for the benefit of detente and peace, the long-term program for the deepening of economic, industrial and technical cooperation between the USSR and the French Republic in 1980-90; and other materials connected with the visit to the USSR by the French president. [Text] [Moscow TASS international Service in Russian 1644 GMT 21 May 79 LD]

U.S. MAINTAINS SPECIAL TIES TO ISRAEL AT EGYPT'S EXPENSE

LD211016 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 20 May 79 LD

[Second and final part of Yuriy Konstantinov commentary: "The Spoiled Child of Imperialism in the Middle East"--first part published in the United States & Canada section of the 21 May Soviet Union DAILY REPORT]

[Text] In the first part of this talk we dealt with the question concerning Israel's role as a bastion of imperialism and Zionism in the Middle East. Because of this role, endless lines of vessels loaded with materiel such as tanks, planes, destructive weapons and electronic equipment, have crossed the Atlantic to the Mediterranean coast.

By relying on Western technology and generous financial aid, Israel managed to create something from the U.S. military-industrial collection. Israel, which represents the so-called free world in the Middle East, absorbed the laws and principles of this world from the beginning. These laws and principles are demonstrated primarily in the insolent disregard of all international ethical and legal codes of peaceful coexistence.

Israel primarily viewed its neighbors as targets for expansion and as areas earmarked for the establishment of greater Israel. Violence and aggression were taken for granted in Tel Aviv's policy. Terror and genocide have become favorite methods of the Zionist ruling body in Israel. Begin, who was recently awarded the Nobel Peace Prize, is directly responsible for the savage killing of Palestinian inhabitants of Kefar Sha'ul. Begin's government colleagues bear full responsibility for the victims of Kafr Qasim, Abu Za'bal, Bahr al-Baqar, the destruction of villages in Jordan, Lebanon and for the barbarous strafing of Damascus, Ismailia and Port Said.

All of this took place because of Tel Aviv's claim of protecting Israel's security. But was it only for the sake of Israel's security? Let us recall the commentaries of Western newspapers on the Israeli aggression of 1967. These newspapers did not hide their disappointment when the main objective of the aggression, namely, the elimination of the two progressive regimes in Syria and Egypt, failed. Despite this, Tel Aviv, in return for its service, was promised a reward, that is, that the imperialists would give the greater part of the occupied Arab territory to the Zionists to keep forever.

It was not easy to achieve this. After the Israeli aggression of 1967, united actions intensified in the Arab world. Arab states began to stand more and more as a united front not only against Israel but also against its protectors across the ocean. It is no exaggeration to say that the mere mention of a possible new Arab oil embargo causes fear among the leading politicians in Washington and other imperialist capitals. Because of these circumstances, Washington has begun to gamble on shattering the united Arab front. Special attention was given to those Arab leaders who were inclined to help the United States in guaranteeing its interests because of their political beliefs. It was possible to persuade them to accept Tel Aviv's claims over a part of Arab territory.

Thus, the first step in the game was taken. The Egyptian card was thought to be a winning card. By announcing the so-called balanced attitude toward the parties in the conflict, Washington began to draw the Egyptian regime to its side, bearing in mind that President as-Sadat had unilaterally abrogated the treaty of friendship with the Soviet Union. As-Sadat began to gradually tie Egypt to the international capitalist system. The As-Sadat regime began to work openly to acquire weapons and economic aid from the United States. All of this has provided favorable conditions for the emergence of As-Sadat's infamous peace initiative.

However, it became clear during the separate deal which took place later that neither Tel Aviv nor Washington were thinking of reaching a just settlement in the Middle East. As always, the interests of Washington and Tel Aviv were placed on top of the list and the Egyptian president and his infamous peace initiative, according to a Libyan listener, Muhammad 'Ali (?al-Ifrak), were given the role of obedient child who would eventually accept the demands of the aggressor and his protectors.

It is true that at that particular period, some theatrics concerning the so-called differences between the United States and Israel were staged. However, the essential factors of the issue remained constant. A significant aspect of this period involves the story of Washington's ultimatum to Israel regarding the deadline to sign the agreement with Egypt in ten days. The Egyptian information media quickly commented on this report to provide convincing proof of Washington's support for Arab demands. But Washington quickly made an official denial of the reported ultimatum to Israel.

The New York TIMES and the Washington POST linked this denial to reports saying that Israel had mobilized the entire Zionist lobby and others who support Israel to make the United States continue its pro-Israel attitude. Even As-Sadat's attempts to play the role of defender of imperialist interests in the Middle East did not help As-Sadat because some prominent politicians in the U.S. Congress violently opposed the delivery of modern U.S. weapons to Egypt.

As a result, Israel has been and remains a major U.S. bastion in the Middle East. One must recall here that Senator James Abourezk, who is of Arab origin, said that President as-Sadat had allowed himself to be cornered.

It must be said that the special relations between the United States and Israel remain firm despite all of Washington's loans to Cairo.

EGYPTIAN-ISRAELI TALKS SIATED ON PALESTINIAN AUTONOMY

ID211910 Moscow TASS in English 1748 GMT 21 May 79 ID

[Text] Moscow, May 21, TASS--TASS commentator Leonid Ponomarev writes:

Next Friday, Israel and Egypt are to open negotiations within the framework of the separate deal, on the so-called "administrative autonomy" for the Palestinians living on the West Bank of the River Jordan and in the Gaza Strip.

Israel is preparing ground for the coming negotiations. In a Sunday television appearance in Tel Aviv the Israeli Minister of Agriculture Sharon said that Israel would never allow formation of "a second Palestinian state," since in Jordan, as he said, "there is" already such a state.

There is every indication that at the coming negotiations Israel intends to act from the position of strength. Israel seeks to scatter the Palestinians on alien lands and to prevent them from establishing their own state. What is 'autonomy,' Israeli-way, is clear from the plan, which was approved by the Israeli Cabinet last week, the essence of which boils down to the following: no independent state to the Palestinians, their lands--under Israeli control, "autonomy" will be exercised by the Israeli military administration with the help of its armed forces.

As to the Egyptian stand at the negotiations, Cairo has actually already agreed to the Israeli "administrative autonomy" plan. Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali in an interview to the weekly OCTOBER has said that upon expiration of a five-year transition period of "autonomy" the Palestinians ought to be "allowed to determine their own future. In other words, Egypt deliberately removes for five years even the raising of the problem, the most burning for the Arab Palestinians. This is exactly being sought by Tel Aviv leaders and their friends in Washington.

Representatives of the Arab people of Palestine refused to participate in the negotiations within the framework of the Israeli-Egyptian separate deal, and on the Egyptian delegation to that. That gave rise to a particular irritation in Cairo, since for all it became obvious that nobody authorised the Egyptian delegation to conduct negotiations on behalf of the Arab people of Palestine. The holding of negotiations behind the back of the Arab people of Palestine on the problem which exclusively refers to the competence of the Palestinians themselves cannot be qualified otherwise but as the height of cynicism. Particularly if one takes into account that the agenda omits the fundamental question for determining the future of the Arab Palestinians--their right to self-determination and to have an independent state of their own.

AMERICAN-EGYPTIAN MILITARY NEGOTIATIONS OPEN IN CAIRO

ID220928 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 2100 GMT 17 May 79 ID

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program]

[Text] American-Egyptian military negotiations opened today in Cairo to discuss Egypt's request for the purchase of American weapons, including Phantom aircraft, missiles, light tanks and warships. The United States has promised Egypt such armaments as encouragement of As-Sadat's separatist policy.

President Carter's administration has allocated for this purpose $1.5 billion in the form of loans. According to reports from Cairo an official who does not occupy a very high post in leading the American military delegation. He has no power to make decisions about specific matters. This shows that the Carter administration is not expediting the question of the shipment of weapons to Egypt; while Israel has in fact received $3 billion as additional military aid. This is being rendered constantly and continuously. These facts truly reflect the U.S. stand toward Egypt and Israel. Washington views Egypt, as it has in the past, as its minor partner, while it views Israel as its more important ally and its protectorate in the Middle East. During the course of the current American-Egyptian military negotiations the question of the sale of 50 F-5E's will not be discussed. This question was settled last year. However, the question of delivering the aircraft to Egypt remains unsolved. Saudi Arabia was supposed to pay for these aircraft, but Saudi Arabia is now implementing the Baghdad conference resolutions regarding sanctions against the As-Sadat regime.

As-Sadat had admitted frequently that most probably Riyadh will not be paying for such a delivery. The United States does not intend to offer a loan for this purpose. As-Sadat declared a few days ago that he will not be asking the American administration for such a loan, but that he will turn directly to the American people for donations to pay for 50 military aircraft. Leading American papers have pointed out that the hope of securing donations is nothing more than a new invention of As-Sadat's imagination.

IRANIAN AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS TO KUZNETSOV

ID181918 Moscow TASS in English 1834 GMT 18 May 79 ID

[Text] Moscow, May 18, TASS--The new Iranian Ambassador Mohammad Mokri, presented his credentials in the Kremlin to Vasiliy Kuznetsov, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first vice-president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

A statement of the Foreign Ministry of Iran circulated here condemns decisively the resolution of the United States Senate concerning death sentences that are being passed by the revolutionary courts of the Iranian people. This resolution, says the statement of the Foreign Ministry, contradicts the recent letter of the U.S. secretary of state expressing the wish of the United States Government to preserve friendly relations with Iran. The statement stresses that in view of the hostile course conducted by official U.S. representatives, the Iranian Government is compelled to revise its relations with the USA.

Stopping at nothing, U.S. imperialism launched veritable propaganda warfare against the Iranian revolution, says a commentary of Radio Tehran. The U.S. Senate contributed to this campaign the way it could. It expressed regret about the punishment of state criminals in Iran. It is no secret, the commentary stresses, that the campaign "in defence of human rights in Iran" is merely a pretext for concealing the real aim of U.S. imperialism, restoration of the political and military positions of the USA in Iran.

JORDANIAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION STOPS IN MOSCOW 18-20 MAY

LD211500 Moscow TASS in English 1303 GMT 21 May 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 21, TASS--A Jordanian parliamentary delegation led by Bahjat at-Talhuni, president of the Senate, stayed here on May 18-20 on their way to the DPRK.

The guests had friendly meetings and conversations with Vitaliy Ruben, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities, one of the chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

SOCIOECONOMIC IMPROVEMENTS IN YEMEN SPEEDED BY SOVIET AID

LD210827 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 May 79 p 5 LD

[A. Vasilyev report: "Aden: Visible Changes"]

[Text] Emerging from the labyrinth of the medieval city where the gutteral cries of the crowd are heard, where little children play in the dust and merchants with henna-dyed beards sit in tiny stores, you immediately come to the sparkling blue gulf and the soft murmer of the surf mingled with the rumble of the bulldozers and the noise of motor vehicles and suddenly you hear a phrase with a scarcely perceptible north Russian accent "Glaucoma again. We'll operate again."

You look back and you see here, in Al-Mukalla, in the extreme south of Arabia, thousands of kilometers from the Volga, among the Yemeni men the majority of whom prefer to wear skirts and leather belts with daggers, to fellow-countrymen, and you are surprised, not at the encounter itself, but at its ordinariness--to what corners of the world does fate not send Soviet people now. Thus I become acquainted with Valeriy Anatolyevich Solovyev, an opthalmologist from Vologda, and Vladimir Ivanovich Malkov, a technical college teacher from the Ukraine. The former works at the local hospital, the latter at the vocational and technical center.

I was brought to Al-Mukalla, which I had not visited for about 8 years, by a desire to see what had changed during this time in the Yemeni provincial center, what people have actually obtained during the years of independence and people's power.

In the hospital where only two Soviet doctors used to work there are now five Soviet medical men and Yemenis who have gratuated from our country's VUZes. To speak of the popularity of Soviet doctors in remote countries means to repeat things which everyone knows. In fulfilling their noble mission in Democratic Yemen they are helping the new authorities to invest the health care system with the lofty principles of devotion to work professional conscientiousness, selflessness and humanity.

The only "enterprise" worth mentioning in Al-Mukalla 8 years ago was a small refrigerated store for the storage of lobsters. It is about 1.5 km from the city, in a little spot called Khalaf. Khalaf is now an industrial suburb. A power station is being erected here. A road is being laid to link up with the Aden-Hadramawt asphalt highway.

A fish cannery which will produce its first output this year is being constructed with Soviet aid. "At full capacity we will produce 13 million cans of tuna, king mackerel [korolevskaya makrel] and ocean mackerel a year," the plant's future chief technologist, Astrakhan Technical Institute graduate Salim al-Ghurayib says. "An increasingly large number of seiners are setting our from our ports on fishing expeditions and some of them have mixed crews. The fish cannery is needed, it is being awaited."

Not far from the construction site you enter the already completed building of the training center. There is order and discipline in the workshops, laboratories and classes. The director, Abu Bakr Fadak, shows us lists of graduates; they include fitters for the repair of industrial equipment, mechanics for the repair of motor vehicles and agricultural machinery and specialists in electrical equipment and metal working.

In all approximately 100 people have received diplomas. "Where did you study?" I ask Abu Bakr. "Kharkov Machine Building Technical College; I specialized in metal-cutting machine tools." "Do you intend to expand the center?" "Of course we will expand it. Sometimes technical colleges and technical higher education establishments will appear in our republic."

Al-Mukalla's residential areas are growing. Multistory buildings of ancient architectural design are rising up one or two floors at a time. New hotels have appeared. All children have entered school. There have been food supply difficulties but things are better now. A highway is being laid deep into the desert, to the Hadramawt Valley, famed for its fields and orchards. It will help to improve supplies to the coastal city.

To say that Al-Mukalla's life contains only successes and joy would be to sin against the truth. The new authorities and provincial organization of the Yemen Socialist Party have to strip away the layers of poverty and backwardness, demolishing medieval mentality. Nonetheless the main point is that changes are taking place and people believe in the future.

"Previously I used to live in a hovel like that made out of reeds and rusty iron," said driver Sa'id ibn Ghali, nodding toward several pathetic hovels which still exist in Al-Mukalla. "But now we received an apartment in a new building. I have six children, five are already at school. The eldest goes to secondary school. I have also completed courses in reading and writing. Our children will live better than we."

ZANU, ZAPU FORCES UNITE FOR FIGHT AGAINST BOERS

LD210954 Moscow in Ndebele to Rhodesia 1630 GMT 17 May 79 LD

[Aleksey Nikolayev commentary]

[Excerpts] A statement has been issued in Addis Ababa to the effect that the forces of the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe in ZAPU and ZANU will now fight as a single unit. There is now one council of war. The unity of the Zimbabwe nation is vital if the forces of the Boers and their supporters are to be defeated. The latest reports indicate that the war has greatly intensified as the administration of the Boers has now enlisted African sellouts to serve as shields. The Boers hope that, by using these puppets, they may continue to rule. Under the guise of an African government, the Boers will continue to enslave the ordinary Africans.

ZAPU President Joshua Nkomo has always advocated unity among the people of Zimbabwe. He has said that all honest people admire this unity, which is aimed at correcting the mistakes of the past. The honest people of Zimbabwe support all the freedom fighters because they know that time is running out for the Boers. This is why the enemy is using black people in his attempt to destroy the forces of ZAPU and ZANU. But the enemy is merely deceiving himself.

It must be remembered that ZANU is an organization which broke away from ZAPU in 1963 because of imperialist subversion. But today, from the reports we have received, Mr Joshua Nkomo and Mr Robert Mugabe have said that their forces will work together in the war to finish off the enemy. Both organizations accept that they are facing the same task of liberating Zimbabwe. Thus, they are reported to have drawn up one constitution and will follow the same path until Zimbabwe is liberated. This means that the two organizations will work as one in the political and military spheres. What is vital is that the forces of the two organizations must be united since they face one enemy.

SOLIDARITY WITH NAMIBIA, UN POSITION REAFFIRMED

LD211522 Moscow TASS in English 1330 GMT 21 May 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 21, TASS--The Soviet Union again expressed solidarity with the struggle of the people of Namibia for their independence and stated its determination to continue to render all kind of help and support to that struggle.

The communique on the stay in Moscow of the mission of the U.N. Council on Namibia (May 16-20) also points out that on the Soviet side a resolute support was expressed for the people of Namibia, the U.N. efforts, and, in particular, the activities of the U.N. Council on Namibia aimed at ensuring the independence and territorial integrity of Namibia, at enlisting international efforts for the purposes of rendering all kind of assistance to the Namibian people in their just struggle.

During the exchange of views at the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs and at the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee on ways to implement the U.N. resolutions on an earliest granting of independence to the people of Namibia, it was pointed out that the racist regime of the Republic of South Africa, making use of the connivance by those Western powers which maintain military, economic and political cooperation with South Africa, is trampling underfoot the U.N. resolutions and in essence is steering matters towards the setting up of a puppet regime in Namibia.

The regime of the Republic of South Africa, the sides stated, is intensifying repressions against the people of Namibia who struggle for a genuine independence of their motherland under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) which was recognized as the sole and genuine representative of the people of Namibia by the Organization of African Unity, the movement of non-alignment and the U.N. General Assembly. The racists of South Africa commit unceasing acts of aggression against neighboring sovereign African states. The aggressive acts by the Pretoria racists are overtly defying the world community, are undermining the U.N. efforts the aim of which is to support the Namibian people's struggle for self-determination and genuine independence, and are thereby creating a threat to international peace and security.

The mission of the U.N. Council of Namibia was led by the council's vice-chairman Fathih Boyayad-Agha, acting permanent representative of Algeria at the United Nations.

COMMENTATOR SCORES S. AFRICAN MANEUVERING IN NAMIBIA

LD16081 Moscow TASS in English 0747 GMT 16 May 79 LD

["Maneuvering by the Racists of the Republic of South Africa"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, May 16, TASS--"The South African authorities virtually rejected the UN-elaborated project for the granting of independence to Namibia and are busy pushing their way through in realization of their goal--to press for the preservation of the economic and political dominance over Namibia." This is how Valeriy Volkov, PRAVDA's commentator, qualifies the decision by the authorities of the Republic of South Africa to install in Windhoek a "Provisional Government" consisting of members of so-called "Constituent Assembly" set up in December last year.

London and Washington, having learned about Pretoria's new steps, complain only about the Republic of South Africa's "unyielding stand," the commentator observes. Such an attitude looks like an obvious encouragement of the actions of the South African regime.

The new stratagems by the racist authorities and their Western patrons, the commentary goes on, aroused a wave of indignation. The South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), which is recognized as the sole legitimate representative of the people of Namibia by the United Nations, called on the African countries' group at the United Nations to take energetic measures to prevent the realization of South Africa's plan. The SWAPO communique points out that the maneuvering of Western powers which in the course of several years have been performing the role of mediators in the talks between the United Nations and Pretoria on the problem of Namibia has developed into an overt betrayal.

The Namibian patriots are calling in the UN General Assembly which is due to open on May 23 and which is to discuss the state of affairs in Namibia, to say a resolute "no" to the overweening racists and to cut short the racists' neocolonialist designs.

VISITING CUBAN OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED BY ETHIOPIAN PAPER

LD211502 Moscow TASS in English 2000 GMT 20 May 79 LD

[Text] Addis Ababa, May 20, TASS--The 6th conference of the heads of state and government of nonaligned countries, to be held in Havana in September, will make a considerable contribution to the consolidation of all the world's progressive forces in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, racism and apartheid, stated the Deputy Foreign Minister of Cuba Rene Anillo Capote, who was here on a visit.

In an interview for the paper ETHIOPIAN HERALD he stressed that an important place on the conference's agenda will go also to questions of economic development of Asian, African and Latin American countries, the elaboration of a joint action program to overcome the consequences of crisis phenomena in leading capitalist states which fall as a heavy burden on the developing countries.

Thanks to the efforts of the Cuban Government and all the working people of the country, preparations for this most important international forum have been practically completed, Anillo Capote observed. He expressed confidence in the success of the 6th conference of the heads of state and government of nonaligned countries, which will be an important stage on the road of consolidating the nonalignment movement, of strengthening its solidarity with the patriots of Zimbabwe, Namibia and all peoples struggling for genuine independence, for social and economic progress.

CUBA PARTICIPATES IN RESTORATION OF ETHIOPIAN ECONOMY

LD211504 Moscow TASS in English 1210 GMT 21 May 79 LD

[Text] Addis Ababa, May 21, TASS--An irrigation dike has been put to use in Ethiopia on the Belbela River, Shawa Province. It was built in 80 working days by Cuban and Ethiopian workers. The dike will help irrigate two thousand hectares of land.

Cuba actively participates in the restoration of the Ethiopian economy in line with the principles of proletarian internationalism, said Geremew Debele, minister of agriculture, at the dedication ceremony. Our people, he stressed, are grateful to the Cuban comrades for their assistance to Ethiopia in the difficult time for its revolution.

FIVE NEW MINISTRIES CREATED IN ETHIOPIA

LD190736 Moscow TASS in English 0621 GMT 19 May 79 LD

[Text] Addis Ababa, May 19, TASS--In connection with the partial reorganization of the government apparatus and the creation of five new ministries, the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Ethiopia has appointed their chiefs. The Ministry of Agriculture will be headed by Geremew Debele, the Home Trade Ministry by Ashagre Vigletu. Wole Chekol is the new minister of foreign trade, Hailu Shawl the minister of state farms and Demsew Kasaye is the minister for the development of coffee and tea production.

Speaking at the ceremony of the swearing in of the new members of the government, President of the Provision Military Administrative Council Mengistu Haile Mariam stated that elimination of the grim heritage of the past and restoration of the national economy ravaged as a result of the maneuvers by foreign and internal reaction called for joint efforts by all the working people of the country.

COMMENTARY LAUDS CASTRO VISIT TO MEXICO

LD211328 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 20 May 79 LD

[Text] After a 2-day visit to Mexico, Fidel Castro Ruz, chairman of the State Council and Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, has returned to Havana. Our correspondent, Vladimir Korotkov reports:

This visit has again shown and stressed the vital force and fruitfulness of the principles of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems. As the joint communique points out, the Cuban and Mexican leaders expressed satisfaction with the progress of the development of mutually advantageous bilateral relations. They cover the most varied fields--agriculture, industry, transport, fishing, education and health. As a result of the talks, means of cooperation in other fields were marked out in the metallurgical, metal processing, pharmaceutical and fishing industries on the basis of existing agreements and new agreements signed. In a word, the further development of varied links between the two neighboring states was involved.

During the meeting the leaders of the two states paid great attention to international questions, and it is very noteworthy that they put special stress on problems of international security and disarmament. The communique stresses that both presidents expressed satisfaction with the elaboration of the Soviet-American agreement on the limitation of strategic weapons--SALT-II. They expressed the hope that this success will promote the creation of other international instruments designed to stop the arms race. The leaders of Cuba and Mexico stated that all states must demonstrate their attitude toward the decisions being taken on this question, since they concern the most important questions connected with overall peace.

Fidel Castro's visit to Mexico was crowned with definite success. It promoted the further strengthening of friendship and cooperation between the Island of Freedom and one of the largest states in the region; and it demonstrated the growing role which socialist Cuba plays in the whole system of international relations.

MOSCOW CORRESPONDENT INTERVIEWS GRENADA PRIME MINISTER

LD192315 Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 19 May 79 LD

[Text] The profascist regime was toppled on the Caribbean island of Grenada on the 13th of last March, following a popular revolution. Our special correspondent, Vladimir Korotkov, has just visited Grenada and talked with the prime minister of its new government, Maurice Bishop.

The prime minister cited massive unemployment and the high cost of living as grave heritage of the former regime. The new government, he said, faces a difficult task, to give people renewed faith and hope, to make them feel responsible for state property and wish to produce more of a better quality in the interests of the new society. Maurice Bishop added: We have drafted emergency plans to supply the population with food. I would like to cultivate large areas of unused land, drawing into the effort some of the unemployed. We also want to reduce food imports. That will make it possible to save funds to buy machinery and equipment we need so badly. Before the revolution, imports of sugar, rice, bread and other foodstuffs were in the hands of monopolies. We have created a National Import Council which has already introduced controls over purchases of rice and sugar. This control should cover shortly other goods too.

One of the first decisions of the new Grenada Government was to ban arbitrary price increases of essential commodities which has helped to check the inflation and the growing cost of living.

At present, said Maurice Bishop, we are establishing contacts with countries with which Grenada had no trade ties in the past, in the hope of improving the country's economic position. Our revolution has gained in strength in the past 2 months. We believe the revolutionary process is irreversible. But we are forced to prepare for repelling aggression. The former dictator, Gairy, is hiring mercenaries round the world.

Grenada, said the prime minister, will not allow anyone to interfere in its internal affairs. We ourselves shall solve our problems and shall follow the road of fundamental restructuring of our economy and society as a whole. We are ready to promote our relations with all countries on the basis of equality. We are taking steps to join the nonaligned movement and many regional and international organizations in order to end our political and economic dependence.

CPSU CONGRATULATES ECUADOR'S CP LEADER ON BIRTHDAY

LD182006 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1430 GMT 18 May 79 LD

[Text] In connection with the 70th birthday of Pedro Saad, general secretary of the Communist Party of Ecuador, the CPSU Central Committee has sent him hearty congratulations. By decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Comrade Pedro Saad has been awarded the Order of Friendship of Peoples.

BRIEFS

RESCUE OF PANAMA VESSEL CREW--The tanker Gornopravdinsk was in the Bay of Bengal area, enroute to Rangoon from India, when it was ordered by the Ministry of the Maritime Fleet to give assistance to the Panamanian vessel United (?Vanguard), which was in distress. The Gornopravdinsk arrived in the specified area 8 hours later but the Panamanian vessel was no longer there. Continuing the search it located the distressed vessel at noon but was unable to rescue the crew that day because of a storm. Five members of the Panamanian vessel were picked out of the water the following morning and three more were picked up later. The rescue operation was completed at 1500 on 12 May after 31 members of the Panamanian crew, including one woman and a child, were taken aboard the Gornopravdinsk. The tanker then sailed for Madras, India, where it unloaded the seamen of the Panamanian vessel. The Gornopravdinsk is currently taking on cargo in Rangoon. [Vladivostok Maritime Service in Russian to the Soviet Far East 0710 GMT 19 May 79 OW]

SERGEY LOSEV APPOINTED NEW DIRECTOR GENERAL OF TASS

LD211522 Moscow TASS in English 1439 GMT 21 May 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 21, TASS--Sergey Losev was appointed TASS director-general.

Sergey Losev was born in 1927. He started working in TASS as an editor since 1950. He worked as a TASS correspondent abroad for a long time. From 1972 Sergey Losev was the chief editor of the foreign news service of TASS, from 1973--deputy director-general of TASS, and since February 1978--the first deputy director-general of TASS.

WORK WITH WORKING PEOPLE LETTERS SAID CRUCIAL

LD211443 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 May 79 Morning Edition p 1 LD

[Editorial: "The Institution Has Received a Letter"]

[Text] Work with working people's letters is one of the crucial sectors in the activity of any Soviet institution. Following Lenin's behests, the Communist Party insistently demands that all echelons of the state apparatus regard these letters as truly human documents and an important source of information, as an effective means of strengthening ties with the masses and developing criticism and self-criticism--the motivating force of our social system. The party rightly rates work with working people's letters as one of the avenues of its ideological activity. This was stated with exhaustive fullness in the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the Further Improvement of Ideological and Political Educational Work."

Reflecting the truly democratic nature of the Soviet state, the USSR Constitution gives and guarantees to citizens the right to address proposals, requests and complaints in writtenor verbal form tothe most diverse state organs and public organizations. In our country it has been established by legislation that the working peoples' letters must be examined promptly and thoroughly and within deadlines strictly established by law--no more than a month--while requests which do not need additional study and verification must be examined immediately. As IZVESTIYA's mail attests, that is precisely the line of action taken in many ministries and departments, local soviet ispolkoms and their sections and administrations where paramount importance is attached to the working people's letters.

For instance, take the Gorkiy Gorispolkom. Receiving about 6,000 letters and requests a year, they have organized their effective consideration which makes it possible to establish easily and rapidly what has been done with respect to each letter and who exactly has engaged, and when, in resolving the issues raised by the letter's author and whether the writer was satisfied with the reply he received. There is an unfailing rule in the gorispolkom--the bulk of the letters are investigated directly by the gorispolom chairman or his deputy. Here they not only thoroughly consider and check each letter, but also carry out a comprehensive analysis of the incoming mail. This enables the gorispolkom to be always informed as to what sort of requests and complaints are coming from particular rayons of the city and also to pinpoint promptly the groups of issues mentioned most frequently by inhabitants.

A benevolent attitude toward the letters received by a Soviet institution is an inalienable feature of the institution's activity. Everyone who addresses himself to an institution has the right to count on his request [zayavleniye] or complaint being treated with proper attention and on his request [paosba] being satisfied or on an exhaustive explanation being given of the reason why this cannot be done. But the facts show that it is far from everywhere that a formal, bureaucratic, "trite" approach toward the working people's letters has been eliminated. In some institutions the analysis of complaints and requests is assigned to secondary figures without the powers to resolve issues in their essence; replies to letters are unjustifiably delayed for a long time; or blunt formal replies are compiled which sometimes snowball around a clear and simple matter.

The workers of the Dzhambulkhimstroy trust made a collective complaint to the Dzhambul Goripsolkom back in March 1978 regarding poor living conditions at the No 6 hostel here they live. Some 4 months later, after frequent reminders, the leaders of the trust finally replied to the ispolkom, stating that the facts tallied with reality and measures would be taken to eliminate the shortcomings. The workers have had to write letters twice more to various quarters, but to this day living conditions in the hostel have not improved. The thoughtlessness with which some officials give all sorts of promises and then forget them just as thoughtlessly merits strict condemnation. It is precisely this pernicious style of leadership which engenders legitimate dissatisfaction in people and prompts them to turn to the central organs regarding questions which should be resolved locally.

It is the direct duty of the local soviets to guide and control the institutions' work with letters on a daily basis, to struggle resolutely against the slightest manifestations of bureaucratism and red tape and attempts to stifle critical alarm calls and conceal shortcomings and difficulties. It is important to inform the population regularly of the measures taken in response to alarm calls from the working people and to hear reports on work with the mail regularly.

Letters raising socially significant problems are the expression of Soviet people's civic activity and one of the forms of their direct participation in the management of the affairs of their collectives and entire state as a whole. To rely constantly on collective experience, to treat working people's letters and their advice and critical remarks attentively, means reinforcing in Soviet people the noble feeling of personal involvement in the great business of building communism.

CSA REPORTS SPRING SOWING FIGURES FOR EARLY MAY

LD211005 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 17 May 79 p 1 LD

[N. Petrov agricultural review: "A Crucial Stage in Sowing"]

[Text] The second half of May has arrived. This is the most crucial stage in the spring sowing. In the remaining 2 weeks of the month there is an enormous amount of work to be done in the fields to create reliable preconditions for the harvest and for the fulfillment of the pledges adopted for the fourth year of the 5-year plan. At this time every farmer is required to double and triple his efforts and to insure a constant increase in the pace of the sowing campaign and excellent work quality.

According to a report from the USSR Central Statistical Administration 70.9 million hectares of spring crops had been sown on kolkhozes, sovkhozes and at interfarm enterprises by 14 May. Not counting the resowing of part of the winter crops and perennial grasses, the sowing plan was 45 percent fulfilled. The dry weather helped to speed the work. The greatest increase in sown areas was achieved last week--23 million hectares. Grain and leguminous crops accounted for 43.6 million hectares.

In the RSESR the main salients of the sowing front are now in the Central, Northwest, Volga, Urals, West Siberian and East Siberian economic regions. Some 38 percent of the area of spring crops has so far been sown in the RSFSR. In order to make up the lag in fieldwork connected with the cold spring, farm chiefs, specialists and machine operators are required to maneuver equipment extensively and to insure that highly productive use is made of every unit and that soil and sowing preparation is carried out well. That is how things have been organized on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Kaluzhskaya Oblast, where spring crops have already been sown on more than two-thirds of the plowland allotted them. Sukhinichskiy, Zhukovskiy and Kozelskiy rayons were the first to complete the sowing of grain crops. Comradely mutual aid also contributed to their success. After sowing their own fields, the teams and links would, as a rule, lend their neighbors a hand. By organizing work in accordance with the Ipatovskiy method the sowing plan has been three-fourths fulfilled in Ryazanskaya and Bryanskaya oblasts. The first tens of thousands of hectares have been sown in Yaroslavskaya and Kostromskaya oblasts.

Farmers in the Urals and Siberia are pitting their ability and skill against the fickle spring. In Chelyabinskaya Oblast mechanized complexes are making skillful use of powerful high-speed tractors and of seeddrills coupled in order to cover a broad strip during operation. It has become a firm rule here that units must sow 50 hectares per shift, which is well above the norm. This year farms in Tomskaya Oblast are using new high-yield varieties of grain over considerable areas. Work is in full swing in the fields of Altayskiy and Krasnoyarskiy krays and Kemerovskaya and Chitinskaya oblasts.

In Kazakhstan spring crops have been sown on 5.9 million hectares--21 percent of the plan. Mass sowing of wheat, the main food crop, has begun in the virgin land oblasts of the republic. More than 100,000 units have gone out into the fields there. Farm leaders and agronomists are doing everything possible to insure that the fields are thoroughly tilled and that weeds are destroyed before the sowing. Granulated fertilizer is being applied to the soil along with the seeds. This whole range of agrotechnical measures will help to produce the uniform and rapid appearance of shoots and a further improvement in yields in virgin land fields.

In the Ukraine, Moldavia and Belorussia sowing work is drawing to a close. Machine operator are switching their attention to tending plantations. In Estonia and Lithuania more than one-third and in Latvia one-half, of the spring crop area remains to be sown.

This year the corn sowing areas are being expanded in many places. So far 3 million hectares of that valuable crop have been sown for grain. Machine operators in Chadyr-Lungskiy Rayon in Moldavia have completed the sowing in 7 working days using industrial methods. The sowing plan has been overfulfilled in the Kabardino-Balkarskaya ASSR. Some 370 mechanized links have joined in competition there to procure the heaviest yields. More than 20 collectives have planned to produce 100 quintals of grain per hectare. Workers in the Kuban, Stavropolskiy Kray and the Severo-Osetinskaya ASSR have coped successfully with the sowing. Farms in the Don region have thus far completed two-thirds of the plan. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Belgorodskaya Oblast have allocated more than 120,000 hectares for corn for grain. The sowing is in full swing there. Upon removing the seeders from the fields machine operators are instructed to immediately set about tending the crops in order to produce a high yield on every hectare.

The sowing of pulse crops is continuing on farms. Peas alone have already been sown on 2.8 million hectares. Soybeans have been sown on 92,000 hectares. There is still much work to be done in the fields devoted to hulled crops. Only 306,000 hectares of buckwheat and 429,000 hectares of millet have been sown. This is substantially less than the plan targets. Workers in rice paddies are close to reaching their goal. Kuban and Don farms have almost finished sowing work and machine operators in Primorskiy Kray are stepping up the pace. But in Astrakhanskaya Oblast and the Dagestanskaya ASSR half the area allocated for rice has not yet been sown.

Not a single day must now be lost in sowing sunflower seeds. Whereas in Saratovskaya and Rostovskaya oblasts this work has been substantially stepped up in the past week, farms in Kuybyshevskaya Oblast still have to sow four-fifths of the plantations and farms in the Bashkirskaya ASSR still have to sow three-fourths of the plantations. Orenburgskaya Oblast has thus far completed 37 percent of the sowing plan.

More than 3 million hectares have been sown with cotton. Concluding the sowing, farmers in Central Asia, southern Kazakhstan and Azerbaijan are organizing irrigation work, inter-row cultivation and are applying fertilizer to the shoots. Fiber-flax has been sown on 685,000 hectares. That constitutes 59 percent of the plan. Specialized detachments and links in Smolenskaya Oblast, where 102,000 hectares have been allocated to flax, have coped rapidly with this work. But in the Central Region as a whole, only 52 percent of the sowing plan has been completed, and in the North-West Region only 22 percent of the plan. Hemp has by no means been sown everywhere yet.

Sugar beet has been sown on 3.5 million hectares--93 percent of the plan. In the Ukraine, the Kuban and Moldavia the cultivation of shoots in rows and the work of insuring correct plant density per hectare is going ahead at full pace. This work must not be delayed by a single day. It is a busy time now in truck garden plantations. Potatoes have been planted on 1.4 million hectares--42 percent of the plan. Vegetables have been sown on 792,000 hectares--63 percent of the plan. The sowing of fodder root crops, melon crops and annual and perennial grasses is continuing. Work is continuing in tending plants in truck gardens and vineyards. Farms in Georgia and Krasnodarskiy Kray are beginning to harvest tea.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS FOR 21 MAY

LD220420 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0100 GMT on 21 May reports that in Kurganskaya Oblast nearly 140,000 hectares have been sown to spring crops in the past 24 hours. Most of the area was sown to wheat, which will cover more than 1 million hectares this year.

At 0500 GMT the station reports that in Altayskiy Kray sugar beets have been sown on 62,000 hectares.

In Kurskaya, the radio says, potato planting has nearly been completed. Potatoes have been planted on 20,000 hectares so far. The pledge this year is to harvest no less than 110 quintals per hectare.

At 0530 GMT the service reports that cultivators in Kustanayskaya Oblast have broken a record by sowing more than 400,000 hectares in 24 hours.

In a rural news review at 1100 GMT the station notes:

--Hot weather has speeded up fieldwork in all regions sowing spring crops. Only northern Kazakhstan has had a little rain in the last few days. It is colder now in the Baltic republics, Belorussia and the central Non-Chernozem Zone of the RSFSR.

--In Kurganskaya Oblast farmers are waiting for the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building to send them factory-built mobile repair workshops.

--In the USSR as a whole, three-quarters of the hay-harvesting machinery has been overhauled. In Turkmenia, the first grass-cutting has started but a quarter of the implements are awaiting repair. In Kazakhstan, there is a lot of hay-harvesting machinery in need of overhaul. There are also unrepaired mowing machines in a few rayons of Moldavia, although the situation there is generally fairly good. Interfarm associations have been set up in Moldavia for fodder procurement.

--Agricultural aircraft are finishing the fertilization of winter crops and the application of mineral fertilizer on spring crops. In Siberia, the Urals, the Volga region and central Non-Chernozem Zone of the RSFSR, this work has been delayed somewhat by the late spring. In the south, the planes are spraying weedkiller and treating orchards and vineyards from the air. Armenian pilots, having finished their work at home, are helping out in the RSFSR and other republics. This year, for the first time, AN-2's are being widely used for spraying mineral fertilizer on mountain pastures up to 3,000 meters above sea level.

At 1900 GMT the radio reports that in Kazakhstan spring crops have been sown on nearly 16 million hectares.

In Altayskiy Kray, the station says, the sowing of spring crops is proceeding well. This spring, grain, row and fodder crops are to be sown on 6.5 million hectares.

In Omskaya Oblast, the radio says, almost 500,000 hectares have been sown with grain crops so far--one-fifth of the allocated area.

PROGRESS REPORTED IN KAZAKHSTAN'S SOWING CAMPAIGN

AU211215 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1510 GMT 19 May 79 AU

[Summary] On 19 May "Uralskay Oblast farmers fulfilled the plan for sowing early spring grain crops." The delayed spring has reduced the time for spring operations. For this reason, machine operators at all large grain growing farms in Burlinskiy, Zelenovskiy and other rayons are sowing in two shifts. Machinery has been engaged around the clock. The oblast's area under early spring grains totals 1.43 million hectares. Some 100,000 hectares have been assigned for millet that is now being sown. All farms have also begun to sow corn, to plant potatoes and vegetables. Sowing operations are also developing in Kokchetavskaya Oblast.

SUPPLY BODY DISCUSSES EQUIPMENT DELIVERIES FOR AGRICULTURE

LD211445 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 17 May 79 p 3 LD

[Yu. Grachev report: "Orders--On Schedule; From an All-Union Operational Staff Session"]

[Text] Questions relating to the preparations for the coming harvest were the focus of the attention of those taking part in the latest session of the All-Union Operational Staff for the Supply of Materials and Equipment to Agriculture. The session was opened by A.A. Yezhevskiy, chairman of the USSR State Committee for the Supply of Agricultural Equipment. He emphasized the great responsibility of collectives in industrial enterprises engaged in the fulfillment of orders from the countryside.

There is not much time before the start of summer fieldwork. Farms in southern regions have already begun laying down fodder. At the same time, some plants under the ministries of machine-building for livestock raising and fodder production, the chemical industry, the tractor and agricultural machine-building industry, the automobile industry, and the oil-refining and petrochemical industry are failing to cope with supplying kolkhozes and sovkhozes with equipment, spare parts, mineral fertilizers and other material and technical resources.

Therefore, the agricultural sector is owed a large number of tractor mowers by the Ukhtomskiy agricultural machine-building plant in Lyubertsy. In the first 4 months of this year there was a considerable shortfall in the supply of pickup-stackers, tractor rakes, reaper-choppers and other fodder harvesting machines and spare parts for them to send to kolkhozes and sovkhozes from other enterprises.

A tense situation has also developed regarding the supply of tractors, trailer reapers, corn-harvesting combines, sprayers for cotton cultivation, unripe cotton boll harvesting machines and universal pollinators to the countryside. Responsibility for this lies with the Kharkov tractor plant, the Berdyansk reaper production association, the Kherson combine plant, the Uzbekselmash and Chirchikselmash plants and other enterprises.

The session participants outlined specific measures aimed at eliminating the arrears.

Taking part in the staff's work were executives of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the USSR Gossnab and the USSR People's Control Committee and representatives of ministries and departments.

BRIEFS

PRIMORYE SOIL IMPROVEMENT MEASURES--Long-term soil treatment logs have been established this year for farms in Pogranichnyy, Nadezhdinskiy, Partizanskiy and other rayons in Primorskiy Kray. Changes in the composition of every field under the influence of chemical amelioration will be consistently recorded in these logs. Possibilities are being established for forecasting yields. The new form of control over the increased yield of the soil on the basis of effective use of the means of chemicals has been recommended by the Primorskaya Agrochemical Laboratory, which examined 100,000 hectares of arable land and hay harvesting areas last summer, completed nearly 60,000 analyses of soil samples and developed scientific recommendations for improving soil quality. The laboratory specialists are continuing to examine the soil on a larger scale. [Vladivostok Domestic Service in Russian 0935 GMT 18 May 79 OW]

SALYUT-6 COSMONAUTS CONTINUE SPACE PROGRAM EXPERIMENTS

LD212048 Moscow TASS in English 1532 GMT 21 May 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 21, TASS--A special correspondent reports from the Flight Control Centre: For 12 weeks now Vladimir Lyakhov and Valeriy Ryumin have been working aboard the orbital scientific research Salyut-6 station. In accordance with the programme of space science of materials, another experiment is under way on the Splav unit today with a view to obtain optical materials in conditions of weightlessness. The cosmonauts continue to unload the freight ship today. The crew carry the worked-out equipment to the cargo compartment of the Progress-6 ship. All operations are being done in accordance with the cargo carry and placing technological scheme, which was drawn up by specialists. Biological experiments are continuing aboard the complex. The cosmonauts maintain the necessary conditions in thermostats with biological objects, observe the development of plants.

On May 20, the crew had a day of rest. During communication sessions the cosmonauts spoke with their families, radio broadcast music were transmitted for the cosmonauts to listen. The crew also performed the planned physical exercises on a veloargometer and a training facility.

According to results of the medical check-up, the health of Vladimir Lyakhov and Valeriy Ryumin is good. The commander's pulse is 60, the flight engineer's--62 beats per minute. The arterial pressure is respectively--130 by 60 and 130 by 65 millimetres of the column of mercury. The systems and scientific equipment of the orbital Salyut-6-Soyuz-32-Progress-6 complex are functioning normally. The work in the near-earth orbit is continuing.

'FIRST RESEARCH ICEBREAKER' BEGINS TRIALS IN LENINGRAD

LD212121 Moscow TASS in English 1650 GMT 21 May 79 LD

[Text] Leningrad, May 21, TASS--Dockside trials of the new Soviet icebreaker Otto Schmidt began in Leningrad today. After the month-long tests during which the ship's engines and mechanisms, radio navigation systems and apparatus will be comprehensively scrutinised, the icebreaker is to have its running trials, and then it is to be included in the fleet of the Arctic and Antarctic Research Institute. The ship is expected to make its first voyage in the high latitudes of the Arctic Ocean in the latter half of summer.

The ship, named in honour of Otto Schmidt (1981-1956), a prominent Soviet mathematician and geophysicist, organiser of polar expeditions, is the first research icebreaker in the history of world shipbuilding. It is designed for expeditionary work in the transition role from clear water to the heavy fields of pack ice, which has been hitherto inaccessible to research vessels.

The ship is 73 metres long, with a displacement of 3,650 tons and a 5,400-indiated horsepower diesel electric plant. It has fourteen scientific laboratories and a computing center on board. The icebreaker hull is designed to defy ice nips of any force. This was done so that, if necessary, the ship could be converted into a kind of drifting polar station similar to the Soviet stations of Severnity Polus type that have been sited on floes and icebergs. The ship's bottom is provided with hatches for the lowering of oceanological apparatus and for egress of aqualung researchers for under-ice exploration.

SIGNIFICANCE OF IDEOLOGICAL RESOLUTION FOR FORCES VIEWED

LD210943 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 May 79 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "An Important Political Task"]

[Text] The attention of party organizations, workers on the ideological front and all communists today is fixed on the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the Further Improvement of Ideological and Political Education Work." It sums up the party's ideological and political work in recent years and outlines ways of overcoming shortcomings and improving communist education on the basis of the 25th CPSU Congress and Central Committee plenum decisions and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's statements. The resolution was a major event in the spiritual life of the party, the people and armed forces personnel, and it is of great and fundamental significance for ideological activity in contemporary conditions.

Today the main task of commanders, political workers, party and Komsomol activists, propagandists, political information workers and agitators--everybody who carries words of inspiration to the soldier masses or is entrusted with the ideological tempering and comprehensive education of personnel--is to deeply ponder the demands contained in the party Central Committee resolution and to insure that they are constantly a guide to action for everybody and are interpreted in everyday educational practice. It is important to have a real and tangible response to the concern for high scientific standards in propaganda and agitation, for the intensification of its initiative, specificity, and link with life and with all practical tasks, and for its offensive nature. What kind of response will our words have? Will they make an impact on people? Will they make an impression in the minds and hearts and help soldiers understand more profoundly world events and the progress and prospects of social development, to see more sharply the intrigues of class enemies, to recognize the entire falsity of their slanderous propaganda, to be more vigilant and to strengthen combat readiness more actively? Such questions must not fail to stir the political educators of soldiers and the organizers of party political work in subunits, units and ships. Such attention and concern contain the guarantee of new success in molding ideologically tempered, staunch and selfless defenders of the homeland.

It is important to analyze thoroughly the state of political education work in every collective from the viewpoint of the current requirements of the CPSU Central Committee resolution and to wage uncompromising struggle against the weakness and shortcomings that still exist in ideological and political education.

Improving the quality and efficiency of ideological education, propaganda and agitation, and political information work with personnel is only possible if everybody concerned is imbued with a sense of high responsibility for his personal contribution in implementing party instructions. And success here will be assisted by the joint efforts of commanders, political organs and party organizations in elucidating, studying and determining ways to implement the demands of the CPSU Central Committee resolution. This is an important stage ushering in all subsequent multifaceted ideological and political education work planned on a long-term basis.

The tasks arising from the CPSU Central Committee resolution are to be discussed at party aktiv conferences and party and Komsomol conferences. The political directorates and political organs for formations, military establishments and military training institutions are currently devising and implementing specific measures to improve ideological and political education work and its efficiency, forms and methods, and to eliminate existing shortcomings.

In mounting this activity it is essential to organize on a current basis the profound study of the CPSU Central Committee resolution with all categories of political officer personnel and regular and occasional propagandists and to conduct with them seminars and methodological instruction lessons to examine practical questions of further improving ideological and political education work. Elucidation of this important party document must be conducted by all methods and forms, broadly revealing its content in the study of regular themes within the system of Marxist-Leninist training for officers, generals and admirals, of party and economic education and political instruction for ensigns and warrant officers, of political classes with soldiers, sailors, sergeants and master sergeants, and in teaching the social sciences in military training establishments.

The CPSU Central Committee resolution contains provisions directly related to ideological work in the army and navy. The party demands intensification of the Soviet Armed Forces' educational role and multiplication of the glorious traditions of the army and navy, service in which constitutes a remarkable school of labor, military training, moral purity, courage, patriotism and comradship. Soviet soldiers, the resolution says, should be profoundly aware of their duty in insuring the peaceful labor of the Soviet people and in defending peace and socialism. All these questions must be reflected in political information sessions, talks and reports with personnel on the subject of the CPSU Central Committee resolution.

The party's sharpest weapon is the press. It is essential right now to organize the profound elucidation of the CPSU Central Committee resolution's demands, to regularly publish materials on its implementation and to prompt creative ideas among commanders, political workers and all communists by drawing their attention to fundamental questions of the ideological, political, military, moral, and legal education of personnel. Cultural enlightenment establishments are also faced with important tasks.

It is the duty of commanders, political organs and party and Komsomol organizations to direct all the organizational, propaganda and mass political work connected with elucidating and implementing the party Central Committee resolution to bring about the further improvement of the political and combat activity of personnel and the mobilization of Soviet soldiers to achieve new and higher targets in strengthening the USSR Armed Forces' combat readiness.

PUBLICATION OF WAR HISTORY 10TH VOLUME WELCOMED

LD210857 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 May 79 p 3 LD

[Col Gen V. Sredin review: "In the Concluding Battles"]

[Text] The most important political and military events of the first half of 1945 connected with the completion of the defeat of fascist Germany and its unconditional capitulation are studied in the recently published 10th volume of "The History of World War II. 1939-1945" (footnote), (Istoriya Vtoroy Mirovoy Voyny. 1939-1945 In 12 volumes. Chairman of the main editorial commission D.F. Ustinov. Volume 10. Completion of the Rout of Fascist Germany [Zavershenive Razgroma Fashistskoy Germanii]. Moscow, Political Literature Publishing House 1979).

The Soviet-German front, even in this stage of World War II, remained the main one. Surpassing in scale and intensity everything that took place on the other theaters of military operations, the fighting which developed here was of paramount significance for the destiny of many peoples.

The German fascist command, as before, held its main forces (195 divisions and 1 brigade) on the eastern front. Moreover, with the Soviet Armed Forces' switch to the offensive in January 1945 Hitler's command transferred a further 42 infantry, 6 armored and 4 motorized divisions, 1 cavalry division, and 5 brigades with various functions from the west.

In an attempt to maintain the morale of the population and the Wehrmacht, Hitler's propaganda undertook frenzied activity. The fascist press and radio depicted the prevailing military-political situation as though Germany could still avoid defeat. The legend of the so-called "wonder-weapon" which was allegedly almost ready and which would insure victory was widely disseminated. A major place was allocated to the thesis of the allegedly imminent "collapse of the Allies' coalition and a military clash between the countries comprising it." Indeed, the Hitlerites really did try to find ways of splitting the antifascist coalition and concluding a separate peace with the Western powers.

On the Soviet-German front the Hitlerite command created large-scale military groupings on the most important salients and, using ruthless terror and Nazi propaganda, forced the soldiers and officers to resist with the desperation of doomed men.

Tremendous efforts were therefore required from the Soviet troops even at the concluding stage of the war in Europe to achieve complete victory over the enemy.

The chapters devoted to the Soviet Armed Forces' strategic operations mounted in 1945 from the Baltic Sea to the Drawa River provide very interesting reading. They study in detail the Wisla-Oder, east Prussian, east Pomeranian, lower and upper Silesian operations, the defeat of major enemy groupings in Czechoslovakia, and on the Budapest and Vienna salients. In analyzing the course and features of each of these operations the authors show their military-strategic significance and political consequences.

The volume allocates much space to the defeat of the enemy's Berlin grouping. This was an exceptional operation of the Great Patriotic War in Europe, one of the largest and most brilliantly executed in all military history. An idea of its scale is given by the figures quoted in the book: 3.5 million men, 52,000 guns and mortars, 7,750 tanks and self-propelled and assault guns, and 10,800 combat aircraft.

In preparing all these operations and during their execution the State Committee for Defense and the Supreme High Command General Headquarters exercised strategic leadership with great skill. The book reveals convincingly the supremacy of Soviet military art over German fascist military art and the indisputable superiority of the Soviet servicemen's combat skill, their will to achieve victory, and their moral and combat qualities as whole.

The 10th volume vividly describes the Soviet Army's great liberation mission in the countries of central and southeast Europe. The peoples of the countries liberated from Hitler's domination welcomed the Soviet Army with tremendous joy. Its victories were of tremendous significance in creating conditions enabling the working people of these countries to effect profound social transformations and embark on a socialist path of development.

The authors describe the Soviet Army's collaboration and cooperation with the people's liberation armies and underground detachments of the national liberation movement that emerged during the war. Two armies of the Polish forces and a Czechoslovak People's Army corps took part with the Soviet Army in the concluding operations of 1945. Close collaboration continued with the Yugoslav People's Liberation Army, which had achieved major successes in the struggle against the fascist invaders. [paragraph continues]

Troops of the Bulgarian and Romanian armies fought with the Soviet Army on the second and third Ukrainian fronts. A volunteer regiment of Hungarian patriots fought side by side with Soviet units in the street battles for the liberation of Budapest.

The book cites very rich material concerning the inspiring and organizing role of the CPSU in mobilizing the Soviet people to the definitive defeat of the enemy.

The party displayed special concern for the further consolidation of our armed forces combat might and the education of the Soviet servicemen, who were by then fighting outside the Soviet Union. The commanders, political organs and primary party organizations of the units and subunits conducted diverse daily political educational work, explaining the military-political situation and revealing the great significance of the liberation mission which had fallen to our armed forces. Educated in a spirit of loyalty to the party and socialist motherland and internationalism, our servicemen went into battle with selfless bravery, arousing the love and admiration of all honest people of the world. The volume cites memorable examples of the nobility and humanity of Soviet soldiers and officers toward the population of the countries they were liberating, including Germany itself, and describes the aid they rendered to inhabitants, sometimes even during combat operations.

The book shows graphically the CPSU's organizational and ideological work in the Soviet rear services. Under the party's leadership our people were able to surmount the difficulties connected with great losses of production capacities in the first period of the war and to achieve superiority over the enemy economically too. The party channeled the activity of the party, state and public organizations into the day-to-day fulfillment of the decisions of the Central Committee and targets of the State Committee for Defense. The CPSU's concern for building up industrial production during the war insured the Soviet Army's superiority in combat equipment and weapons over the enemy. The book notes that in the first 6 months of 1945 about 65,000 guns and mortars, over 15,000 tanks and self-propelled artillery pieces and over 20,000 aircraft were produced in the USSR. The war was still in progress, but some of the enterprises which had worked for the army and navy had already been switched to the production of civilian output. With every day the front of restoration work was expanded in the liberated regions. The country was taking confident steps along the path toward peaceful construction.

The reader will find interesting items in the chapters devoted to a study of the armed struggle on the Western and Italian fronts and an analysis of the military art of the opposing sides there. The operations of the U.S.-British troops in Europe were carried out with considerable superiority on their part over the enemy in terms of forces and facilities: A 3-fold superiority in terms of personnel numbers, a 4.6-fold superiority in terms of self-propelled artillery pieces, and a 6.2-fold superiority in terms of combat aircraft.

The book shows graphically how the Soviet Army's successful operations influenced the course of the allies' operations. Thus the Soviet Army's mighty January offensive, which began earlier than first planned at the request of the British prime minister, destroyed the plans of the German fascist command and helped the U.S.-British troops to emerge from the crisis situation which had developed in the Ardennes and Alsace. The U.S.-British troops regained the position they had lost in the Ardennes, reached the Rhine and, taking it by force, liquidated the enemy's large-scale grouping in the Ruhr industrial region. On 8 February 1945 when the Soviet Army was 60 km from Berlin, the Allies were again able to go into the offensive on the Western front. [paragraph continues]

The Wehrmacht's lack of reserves, the fascist command's fear of recalling even a few divisions from the Soviet-German front led to a situation where the U.S.-British armies advanced almost unimpeded to the Elbe.

Many pages of the 10th volume are devoted to a history of the adoption of a number of important international agreements at the Crimea and Potsdam conferences and at the international conference in San Francisco. They were of great political significance and were marked by coordinated decisions although by that time differences were already making themselves felt over a number of problems of the world's postwar structure. The USSR was fighting to insure that the postwar world would be based on democratic principles and would be just and stable. The book describes in detail how the anti-Soviet trend of these countries' reactionary circles, whose mouthpieces were Prime Minister W. Churchill and President H. Truman, began to appear increasingly clearly in 1945 in the policy of Britain and the United States. This was the start of the transition to cold war. The intensive polarization of forces began: on the one hand the forces of progress and democracy supporting the policy of peaceful coexistence, and on the other--the reaction.

The Soviet Government's principled and consistent policy and the decisive role of the USSR in defeating Hitler's Germany made it possible to preserve unity in the antifascist coalition to the end of the war and bring the war in Europe to total victory. The example of the creation of the anti-Hitler coalition, which was joined by states with different social systems, is highly instructive. It shows that such states can not only coexist but also cooperate successfully even under conditions as complex as those of World War II. This conclusion, the authors emphasize, retains its great political significance even today.

The volume's authors convincingly show that our victories were caused by the superiority of the socialist system. "And when the Red Banner hoisted by the hands of the Soviet servicemen was raised over the Reichstag," L.I. Brezhnev said, "it was not only the banner of our military victory. It was, comrades, the immortal banner of October; it was the great banner of Lenin; it was the invincible banner of socialism--the bright symbol of hope, the symbol of freedom and happiness for all peoples!"

The book ends with an account of the materials of the Nuermberg trial. And this is perfectly justified: The conscience of the peoples who had been subjected to fascist occupation, the memory of the millions of victims tortured in the fascist prisons and death camps and the millions of soldiers who fell in the liberation struggle for their peoples' freedom and independence demanded the punishment of the fascist ringleaders who unleashed World War II and committed unheard-of crimes against humanity during it. The Nuermberg trial has gone down in history as the condemnation of the ideology and policy of fascism and of aggression and violence in international relations. Its sentence was heard as a warning against similar crimes in the future.

The publication of the 10th volume of the "History of World War II. 1939-1945" is a notable event in Soviet military historical science.

ARMY PAPER ARTICLE STRESSES PATRIOTISM OF PRIMORSKIY KRAY

LD210747 [Editorial Report ID] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 May 1979 carries on page 2 an 1,800-word article by Primorskiy Kraykom First Secretary V. Lomakin entitled "Land of Patriots" on the history and traditions of Primorskiy Kray, which according to the author is "inseparable from Russia" as it was "opened up and assimilated by the Russian people" whose "selfless labor and amazing courage confirmed our legitimate right to this land."

Describing the Soviet Far East's military contribution during the Civil War and World War II, the author goes on to note "the legendary Sergey Lazo once stated on behalf of his generation: 'We will die for this Russian land on which I stand before we hand it over to anybody.' I am sure that every soldier and worker today in Primorskiy Kray and throughout the Far East would endorse these remarkable words by that revolutionary and patriot. Our people sacredly cherish and are multiplying the heroic traditions and stand firm on the motherland's eastern borders." The article goes on to describe the "changed face" of Primorskiy Kray, including in industry and education, and concludes with the following passage: "The patriotism of the people of Primorskiy Kray is shown graphically in their concern for the inviolability of the Far Eastern borders and the security of the Soviet state. They well understand and wholeheartedly approve Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech to sailors of the Pacific Fleet, in which he said: 'We threaten nobody. The talk of a so-called "Soviet threat" is nothing more than a fabrication by the opponents of the relaxation of international tension. We are improving our defense with the sole aim of reliably defending the gains of Great October and firmly guarding the peaceful labor of the Soviet people and our friends and allies. The soldiers of the Soviet Army and Navy are serving this noble goal.'

"The working people of Primorskiy Kray are linked by strong bonds of friendship with soldiers stationed in the Far East and with sailors of the Pacific Fleet. This friendship has a long history and good traditions.

"We are grateful to the sailors, border guards and Far Eastern servicemen for their great work in the patriotic education of youth. Pioneer flotillas, schools of young sailors and border guards and thousands of different circles, where the rising generation learn the basic principles of military life and prepare to become a reliable replacement for the current defenders of the fatherland, function with their help in Primorskiy Kray.

"Such is Primorskiy Kray's heroic past and its present. It is infinitely dear to all Soviet people. The nationwide concern for it is the guarantee of further all-round development and strengthening and even greater burgeoning of the Soviet way of life on Far Eastern soil."

TOLUBKO ON LEND-LEASE, U.S. FIRMS COOPERATION WITH HITLER

LD211017 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 9 May 79 p 1 LD

[Article by Hero of Socialist Labor Army General V. Tolubko, USSR deputy defense minister and commander in chief of Strategic Missile Forces: "The People's Great Exploit"]

[Excerpts] Today for the 34th time the fire of the festive salute will illuminate our peaceful skies and the heroic pages of the nationwide exploit during the Great Patriotic War--an exploit unequaled in human history--will be resurrected and spotlighted in Soviet people's memory once again.

Our road to victory began with defensive battles of unprecedented ferocity and scale in which the enemy's manpower and equipment were worn down, his combat spirit exhausted and the operational and strategic plans of Hitler's General Staff wrecked. Eventually the backbone of the fascist military machine cracked under the Soviet Armies' mighty blows and it crawled back to the West to certain death. Soviet soldiers raised the Red Banner of victory over conquered Berlin.

Many years have passed since then but it is still impossible not to feel admiration and pride when recalling the way in which an enormous number of industrial enterprises were transferred from the threatened regions in a very short time at the same time as the fierce struggle raged at the front. And the way the plants moved deep into the rear in a short time organized work in their new locations, strengthening many times over the industrial base created there back in the prewar years.

It is in vain that bourgeois historians attempt to distort the truth by alleging that Lend-Lease deliveries played the determining role in the Soviet Union's victory. While giving the Allies their due for the aid they provided, it is nevertheless necessary to have a realistic idea of the size of this aid. It was only 4 percent of our domestic industry's military production.

At the same time it is difficult not to notice the reports which are appearing more and more often in the press about instances of broad cooperation between the U.S. monopolies and the Hitler regime. The affiliates on German territory of the major American machine-building concerns worked throughout the war to meet the Wehrmacht's needs. According to West German data, almost 90 percent of tracklaying vehicles--without which the Wehrmacht would have been unable to fight the war--rolled off the production lines of American enterprises in Germany. Some 50 percent of all engines for the Junkers-88 aircraft were producted at one of the German plants of Opel--a subsidiary of General Motors, the American concern. These and other similar facts are eloquent evidence of the role played by big business of the United States and the other capitalist countries during World War II.

Our motherland is today living through a time of outstanding events and achievements. The plenum decisions and the speeches by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, define the most important directions of our economy's further development and the growth of the people's material and cultural living standards. Along with our country the entire socialist community is marching confidently into the future, achieving new successes in economic and sociopolitical development.

While stepping up the pace of communist building, the Soviet people and our party, who are engaged in peaceful creative labor, have not forgotten the lessons of the last war. They are doing everything possible to insure a peaceful life for Soviet people. The Soviet Union is waging a persistent struggle against the attempts by the imperialists and the Beijing leaders to exacerbate the international situation and to reverse the course of history--to cold and possible even "hot" war. While they threaten no one, the armies of the Warsaw Pact states are at the same time at a level of development and combat readiness which guarantees an immediate rebuff to any aggressor, from wherever he may encroach on the gains of socialism and communism.

The present young generation of defenders of the motherland is worthy of combat glory of their fathers and grandfathers. They prove this daily through intense martial labor, high combat skills and constant combat readiness. The Soviet Armed Forces are greeting Victory Day with new successes in training and service.

Our soldiers and all Soviet people are profoundly aware of their responsibility for the fate, prosperity and security of the motherland. The Soviet people, the Herculean and victorious people, inheriting the boundless devotion to the socialist homeland and to the cause of Lenin's party and the steadfastness and courage of the Great Patriotic War heroes, are vigilantly maintaining their responsible combat and labor vigil of peace.

We remember the past and are confident of our future!